GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV. NO. 171 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in Engd.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
24th Sep.	NALDERA *	15,825
1st October	SOUDAN	6,696
8th "	MOREA	16,890
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA*	10,941
5th November	DELTA	8,697
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	8,092
26th "	KARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
26th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346

* NALDERA, *MALWA, KARKUNDA, MANTUA } * Through steamers from Australia.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date.	Steamers
8th October	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	EVASA	9,071
14th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,081

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo
21st October	MANTUA	Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November.	MALDERA	
9th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £16. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
17th Sep.	VARELA	Buareh direct
19th "	LINGA	Karachi Kathravar Ports
21st "		
23rd "	KARCA	East & S. Africa
	LHASA	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
"Saigon Maru"	M. Sato	8th Sept.	20th Sept.
"Ganges Maru"	R. Yamanoi	24th Sept	8th Octr.
"Peking Maru"	K. Yamaguchi	7th Octr.	19th Octr.
"Alps Maru"	K. Egawa.	18th Octr.	27th Octr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Railway Hall, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	30th	17th Sept.
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	13thSep.	26th "
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshuwa	8945	29th "	12th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct.	19 "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,75,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,38,78,83
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 237. Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

Rs.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN. General Manager

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt., Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentleman throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I., 269, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Gov. of Indit Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere
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The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SAENA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

THE
National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
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Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

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INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

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WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo Police Chowkie, Null Bazaar
BOMBAY No. 2.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

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Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663,
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774,
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland), Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SANITARY PLUMBER for an Engineering Firm. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 7210, advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1357

WANTED—CANVASSERS for Brass Name-plates, good commission given. Favourite Name-Plate Co. 130, Medows St, Bombay.
A R1368

WANTED—A competent TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7213, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1367

WANTED—Qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR. Pay Rs. 75—5—100. Cycle allowance Rs 7/8/0. Poet pensionable. Apply with testimonials to CHAIRMAN, Khamgada Municipality.
A C10852

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C10264

WANTED.—An energetic and expert WEAVING MASTER of long experience for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Ahmedabad. Must have previous experience of Indian mills. Apply with testimonials to RUNCHHODLAL CHHOTALAL and Co., Shahpur, Ahmedabad with the salary expected.
A C10771

GODOWN KEEPER (Indian preferred.) wanted by European importers, only those able to deposit rupees two thousand security (Share Certificates, Government Bonds, etc.) And to speak Gujerati or Maharati and Hindustani. Need apply in own handwriting stating age and experience to A Z Box No. 7218, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1380A

COLLECTOR CLERK REQUIRED. Energetic young man wanted for collecting and general work. Good opportunity for suitable man to qualify for Salesman and gain general commercial experience. Preference given to those able to deposit security. Applications should be addressed in own handwriting stating age, qualifications (if any) languages spoken, and caste to Collector Box No. 7217, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1380

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WANTED SITUATION as KARBHARI, TUTOR or SECRETARY to any young Chief. Excellent credentials. Highly recommended by British Officers. Apply Box No. 7216 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1379

A BUSINESSMAN experienced in German and Continental Export and Import lines, just returned from Europe after a stay of nearly two years,desires a Capitalist partner to invest one lakh rupees. Has many remunerative Agencies in view and is prepared to go to Germany again to open an office there if necessary. Reply Box No. 7214 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1372

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TO BE LET Up-to-date FLATS from 1st November for first class European officers on the best part of Reay Road with sea-view, open from all sides, accommodation as required, each flat has eighteen rooms with verandah all round. each room has separate entrance, El. L. and Lift, tram, train, very near for further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY 91-93, Hamam Street, Fort.
O 10872

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET--HOUSE, touching Palli Hill Road, 25, M from Station. Apply CASH CHEMISTS, Fort.
C R1373

TO BE LET—FIREPROOF SHOPS and GODOWNS near Dock sand Wadi Bunder Bridge, Sandhurst Road. Plot No. 105. Apply to owner ALLIMAHOMED.
C R1364

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1239

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One John Broadwood's (London) PIANO, good condition. Price Rs. 500. No offer, also one Roll Top MITINY TABLE Price 150. Inquire of FRANCIS DE SOUZA, Electric Contractor, 188, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
N R1331

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNER with about Rs. 5,000 to take charge of the Bombay Office of an established firm. Apply Box No. 7197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R1335

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CAMERA, etc., FOR SALE G. R. DALAL, Neigdevi, 320, Top floor P. Z.
T R1376

AT A LOW COST your name and requirements effectively placed before leading American and German firms. Watch the exchange Write ADVERTISING. Post Box 859, Bombay.
T Ri

WANTED—A seagoing "LAUNCH" in perfect working order on charter length 75 ft. to 125 ft. speed about 10 knots or above. Apply with ful ldetails stating dimensions, drought, speed, nett tonnage, Bunker capacity cabins accommodation, engine power, consuming whether coal, petrol, kerosine or crude oil also consumption quantity and lowest charter freight nett per month to Box No. 7215 Advt. Dept., 'Bombay 'Chronicle."
T R1374

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

In corporated in England.

NOTICE.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD-STUFF AND FOOD-GRAINS.

SINCE the monsoon rain-fall became widespread, there has been no difficulty on this Company's Broad and Metre-gauge Systems, in supplying rolling stock to meet all demands for the transport of food grains and food-stuffs.

In the event of any shortage in the wagon supply, the staff of this Company have strict orders to give preference to the carriage of food-grains and food-stuffs intended for consumption in this country, and the Undersigned requests that any failure to carry out these orders be brought to his personal notice, or to the notice of the Traffic Supdt., Broad-Gauge System, Bombay, or to the notice of the Traffic Supdt.., Metre-gauge System, Ajmer.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager,
B. B. AND C. I. Railway.

General Traffic Manager's office
Bombay, September, 1921.
C10854

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas Kanji as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Bhimji Naranji Dalal resigned.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

My order of the Board
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS RAJA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th September 1921.

N.B.—TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st September to WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lahore. Pay Rs. 750—50—1,000 per mansem with a conveyance alowance Rs. 50 per mensem and benefit of Municipal Provident Fund.

Applications with testimonials, reference and full statement of experience and qualifications should be sent under registered cover to the undersigned to reach not later than the 15-10-1921.

(Sd.) C. M. G. OGILPIE,
Deputy Commissioner and President,
Municipal Committee, LAHORE
Town Hall,
Lahore, 5-9-1921.
C10800

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be REOPENED on and from the 22nd September, for all descriptions of traffic except horses and carriages.

2. Retiring Rooms, each equipped with electric lights and separate bathrooms are available at Matheran Station for week-end and other visitors at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8/8/0 for head per day for board and lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Louis Fernandes & Sons, Matheran Station.

3. Separate meals are also provided at the following charges Chota Hazri Rs. 0-12-0; Breakfast, Rs. 2; Luncheon, Rs 2/2/0 Dinner Rs. 2/8 0. Meals can also be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Station.

4. The following will be the train service:

3 DOWN.

		H. M.
Neral	dep	10 10
Matheran	arr.	11 45

6 UP.

		H. M.
Matheran	dep.	15 30
Neral	arr.	16 55

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921. C10870

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING. CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 (Rupees one hundred and fifty only) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1921, at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 6th September, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 7th to WEDNESDAY the 21st September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1921.
C10692

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 300 (Rupees three hundred) only per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid-up) and free of Income Tax for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1921, at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on 6th September.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 7th, to WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
for the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August. 1921. C10687

NOTICE.

AS intimated by notice dated 27th of August an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd of September, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company at 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. when the following Resolution, passed unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on 7th September, 1921, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each to Rs. 37,50,000 divided into 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 25 each and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of shares from Rs 50 to Rs. 25 each and by paying in cash Rs. 25 per share to the holders (The Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd.) of 200 shares which have been issued to them as fully paid up and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on shares already issued to the extent of Rs. 25 per share.

By Order of the Board,
MANU SUBEDAR & Co.,
Managing Agents
Dated this 19th day of Sept. 1921.
C10687

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1921 at 2-30 S. T. at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, Government Surplus Stores consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold on on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

NOTICE TO THE BUYERS OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES AT AUCTION.

The goods left over unremoved from the Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, 22nd instant of all auction sales held on 1st September and previous to that date will be sold by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the buyers of such lots unremoved on the day by order of the Controller (Sales).

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Surplus Government, Stores Depot in Barracks Master's Office opposite Colaba Old Station, the following:

Spanner batteries, switch board, white mul, bags of gas poison, cases for water testing poison, a large lot of iodine powder in tubes, jackonet thermo flasks, stelbes copes, spirit lamps, chloroform bottles, chloride of lime cases, and other medical, electrical and surplus stores.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and goods removed immediately after the sale is over.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case 100 electric motor cycle lamps, 1 Potatoe reaper (without shafts).

40 cases provision of Messrs. John Moir and Son Ltd consisting of strawberry, raspberry, marmlade black current, apricot, jams arstorted jelly, pickles and table creams malt, vinegar and red harrings.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

3 cases each containing 1 "Francis-Barnett" motor cycle 2 3/4 H. P. Jap Model.

1 case watch springs.

1 case stump puller.

1 case brass eyelets and rings about 400 gross No. 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shivji & Co., of Bhaji Pala Lane.

2 parcels perfume spirits: Rose, Carmey, Chypre and White Rose.

By order of the Bank concerned.

10 bundles sticks.

4 cases Orange yellow, scarlets and red colour.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdulla Haji Sallehmomad of Carnac Road (goods bought on 24th August 21)

1 case 18 boxes 38 pieces Swiss embroidery.

By order of the concerned.

1 lot about 2,000 flannels trousers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 20th September 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BUNDLES GALVANITED PIPES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the20th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madon and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Vahed Kamarally.

25 Bundles 300 pcs. Galvanised pipes size ¾ in. length 5936 feet 10 inches.

22 Bundles 154 pcs. Galvanised pipes size ¾ inch length 3069 feet 8 inches.

25 Bundles 125 pcs. Galvanised pipes size 1 inch length 25090 feet 8 inches.

P. S.—The above goods are lying in the warehouse and can be seen there.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee Mr. Lunidassing Khiyasing Laising and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Magan-lal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land dof Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829. Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at anl on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhui Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1. Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

AUCTION NOTICE.

At Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM AND CO., East Street, Poona. On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant will be sold at their premises the exceedingly choice and valuable household furniture of a wealthy Indian gentleman of Bombay consisting besides of a variety of rare ornaments, lamps, curios etc. etc. the collection of a life time. To miss this sale is to miss the chimes of a life time.
C10691

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120. Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 200 shares of Nivetia Flour Mils (Luxmi Flour Mills).

Suit No. 3662 of 1920.

Maghji Moorji
v.
Uderam Premsukhdas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghji Moorji the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in the above suit on the 27th day of June 1921 and on account and risk of Uderam Premsukhdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

200 shares of the Nivetia Flour Mills (Luxmi Flour Mills).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 79 casks of Zinc Chloride Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

About 79 casks of zinc chloride now lying at No. 9, Shed Victoria Dock.

The above casks are open for the inspection of the purchasers and will be sold in the same condition in which they are now lying. The purchaser will have to pay for the Customs duty etc. before taking delivery.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th Sept. 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street. Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th September 1921 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Pieces of Iron joint, mustard, Tumbler switches, Corks, Samples of Jewellery, Nuts, Belts, Stationry, Cigarettes Motor Cycle, Brandy, bleaching powder, window glass, calendar, casting, B. Varnish, Paints Coir Yarn, Whisky, Spirit Water, Chemicals, Copper Sheets, Venigar, Confectionry, Preserves, Robbins, Copra, Medicine, Wheat, Silk Ribbons, C. Pipes, Steel Plates, Crucibles, Sugar Samples, Printed Forms, C. I. Trap bands, Nachka Salt, Personal Effects, Hosiery, Bars, China Clay, Oil, Coal Tar, Loose Pipes, Hospital Sundries, Gunnies.

Also

On WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1921, at 3 p.m. Sand Wharf, Darukhana Mazagon
1 Lot Loose Old Timber.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

WHEN YOU BEGIN TO FEEL THE CLIMATE.

YOU NEED KER-NAK.

Don't wait until climatic conditions seriously affect youd liver, weaken your digestive powers, and reduce your strength and energy. To rectify and regulate the system take Ker-nak Pills, and you will never feel liverish and out-of-sorts.

Ker-nak Pills are the wonderful new tonic-aperient specially adapted to the needs of those resident in Eastern climates Taken after dinner, Ker-nak Pills purify and invoirate the system They clear away the obstructions ond impurities that cause you to feel miserable and run-down. They also improve the nerves and increase bodily resistance against tropical fevers agues and debilities.

Those sick-headaches and feelings of nausea and depression which trouble liverish people, speedily disappear under the influence of Ker-nak Pills.

Where the old "liver pills" and mineral medicines weaken and upset the system Ker-nak Pills are soothing and beneficial in every way. Acting on similar lines to Nature's medicinal fruits, they coax your system into healthier habits. Prove this for yourself. Try Ker-nak after dinner for a week.

Ker-nak Pills in handy vest-pocket bottles, ore obtainable of all chemists; buyours, etc or from The Ker-nak Natural Remedy Ltd, Dalhousie Square Calcutta. One Rupee.

NO MORE INDIGESTION AFTER EATING.

That distressing, disagreeable, and frequently painful condition known as indigestion, from which so many people suffer after eating can be prevented, or relieved in five minutes, by taking two or three Bisurated Magnesia tablets immediately after eating, or whenever pain is felt. It is really wonderful the way these little tablets prevent and relieve all forms of stomach trouble due to or accompanied by acidity or food fermentation. If you have acid stomach, heartburn, indigestion, or any other form of stomach trouble, go to the nearest chemist for a package of Bisurated Magnesia tablets, and take as directed. But be sure that they are Bisurated Magnesia tablets, every genuine package of which bears th name of the manufacturers, BISMAG LIMITED. A little thing to look for, but it's worth it, as it ensures your getting the kind that do you good.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

Direction : Madan Theatres, Ld.

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ANITA STEWART
ANITA STEWART
ANITA STEWART

In a Drama of Stage Life
"MIND THE PAINT GIRL"
"MIND THE PAINT GIRL"
"MIND THE PAINT GIRL"

Adapted from the famous stage play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero.

THE MAJESTIC

ONE WEEK MORE
ONE WEEK MORE
THE KOHINOOR PHOTO-PLAY.

Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya

Maya's all-pervading power, its various phases which baffle even the sages and the saints. Sudama's vain boast of his being free from Maya and how he was humbled. Sudama's experience of new matrimonial life of seven years' in a twinkling of an eye are depicted in a manner to win encomiums from all.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and this week another Indian Monumental Photo drama of religious fervour and devotional piety

"BHASMASOOR MOHINI"

The Programme comprises also
THREE FRESH EPISODES
(Episodes 8-9 and 10) of our current Serial
"THE CARTER CASE"
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson and Margaret Marsh
SOMETHING CHOPPY!—Are you a Race-going man?

We shall be screening To-day and during this week a Special Film taken on the spot of the

WESTERN INDIA STAKE

run at Poona on Saturday 17th Inst.
Four Shows To-day; at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10 30 p. m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and This Week the Second Picture of their "Biggest Seven" Series

"NURSE MARJORIE"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
Featuring
Mary Miles Minter

SOMETHING CHOPPY!—Are you a Race-going Man?

We shall be Screening To-day and during this Week a Special Film, taken on the spot of the

Western India Stake

run at Poona on Saturday 17th Inst
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Four shows to-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Complimentary Passes are NOT allowed during this Week and the next five Weeks.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE."
The most daring stunts artist in the world!
In the most sensational serial ever screened!
THIS WEEK 3 EPISODES.
pisode 3. HEART OF STONE.
,, 4. THE GUN RUNNER.
,, 5. THE REBEL'S NEST.
ASTOUNDING THRILLS! AMAZING STUNTS!
SECOND WEEK.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"ATLAS"

The Tale of a Child Adopted by Indians.

ARE RUBIES UNLUCKY?

This child had tied to her waist at birth a ruby broken from a necklace.

MYSTERY AND INTRIGUE.

A Baffling Photo Play of complex situations and Vivid Interest,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, 16th Sept. 1921.

		Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		300
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot			13 78
Sakels			22 00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.		18 95
	Jan.		19 05
	March		19 00
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)			
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.		18 80
" "	Jan.		18 80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th September, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Sept.	—
Oct.	13 09
Nov.	"
Dec.	12 95
Jan.	12 79
Feb.	—
Mar.	12 45
April	—
May	12 20
June	—
July	11 90
Aug.	—

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 16th September, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
September	13 19
October	13 10
November	13 05
December	13 02
January	12 86
February	12 83
March	12 47
April	12 34
May	12 15
June	12 03
July	11 90
August	11 85

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th September, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Sept.	20 40
Oct.	20 40
Nov.	20 55
Dec.	20 65
Jan.	20 75
Feb.	20 85
Mar.	20 95

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 16th September, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	8.15
" " Fully Good	8.62
" " Fine	8.90
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9.75
" " " Fully Good	10 25
" " " Fine	10.50
M.G. Broach, Good	11 80
" " Fully Good	12 10
" " Fine	12 30
" Scinde, Good	8.38
" " Fully Good	8.53
" " Fine	8 78

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 16th Sept, 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	54,000
" Imports	48,000
" Stock	10,33,000
Actual Weekly Sales	83,000
Water Twist	2/1
Printers cloth	40/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 16th Sept, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		21,000
" Exports to Great Britain		20,000
" to Continent		21,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	18 67
Futures at New York	Jan.	18 85
	Mar.	18.80
Spot Cotton at New York		19 20
" Cotton at New Orleans		19 00
Base—of Spot Cotton—		
Futures at New Orleans	Oct.	18.44
	January	18.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		7 5/8
Demand Bills		3.70.25
Silver Commercial Bars U S mland		99 1/4
De Foreign		..
Week's Receipts of Cotton at all US Ports		142.000
" Exports to Great Britain		25.000
" " to France and Continent		77.00
" " to Japan		22.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports		13,11.000
" " at Interior Ports		994.000

MONEY MARKET.

London, 16th September, 1921.

Rentes 3%	45 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	39 1/2
" 2 months forward	39 1/4

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Sugar Coated Vegetable

An invaluable household remedy of prompt and immediate effect in stimulating the action of the liver, Cleansing the stomach and Bowels, clearing the head banishing the the sick Headache, Dizziness and all symptoms which mark a

Billious Attack,

For sale by

Messrs. B.K. & M.R. PAUL & Co.

of 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta and all Chemists in India.

Closing Tone of Silver:—India buying small supplies steady.

Bar Gold (per oz)	—	—
Interest day to day loans	—	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	—	3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	—	6 1/2

p/a. since 21st July 1921.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 17th Sept. 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	4 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	4 9/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	—	5 1/4
" " " 6 "	—	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	153

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Sept.-Oct. Inactive	£20/10
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Nov.-Dec. Nearest	37
Raw Months Jan.-Apl. Sellers	38

New York 17th Sept. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 71 37

London, 17th Sept. 1921

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	82 65
In Germany	375 00
In Italy	88 35

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 19
Christiana	28 85
Amsterdam	11 77
Switzerland	21 59

London, 15th Sept. 1921.

Belgium	53 70
Petrograd	—
Athens	71 00

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 19.

In accordance with 57 points reported lower in New York futures our Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 465 for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May, and steadily advanced till Rs. 473. At this time there were buyers in the Bazar and the price went up till Rs. 479 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 478½, the prices fluctuated between Rs. 473 and Rs. 478. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 475. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 475 and closed steady at Rs. 490 Fine M. G. Oomra December January opened at Rs. 412 and advanced till Rs. 420. Fine M. G. September Oomra opened at Rs. 493 and advanced till Rs. 496.

Our market for ready cotton had a quiet but steady feeling for nice quality on Saturday last.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May, ...	490
Fully Good Bengal, September	337
Fine Oomra's,—September	495
" " Dec.-Jany.	431

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921.

F. G. Broach	April-May,	475
Fully Good Bengal	September	330
Fine Oomra's	September,	495
" "	Dec.-Jany.	415

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
	Punjab	355	340	325 —
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	495	485	455 — —
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	525	515	495 — —
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	510	500	470 — —
M.G. Broach	—	—	440	430 415 —
Southerns ?	—	—	—	430 420 410

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th September 1921

	Bales.
Cotton	8192
Wheat	133131 Qrs.
Linseed	6.02 "
Rapeseed	385 "
Jingellyseed	1593 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1839 "
Castorseed	719 "
Ghee	1436 "
Myrabolams	541 "
Cottonseed	5726 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	401 "
Jowar	3711 "
Mauns	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	3340 "
Dal	12854 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-12-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 29-14-0.
Bars Gold Silver ready Rs. 93-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 93-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 93-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/5½.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 9/32.
On London buying T. T. 1/5 5-16.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 3/8.
Tone of Exchange steady to firm.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 365.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 390.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 380.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 181.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 174.
On Honkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 195.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 162½.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 384.
London Silver spot D. 39½ d.
London Silver forward 39 1/8 d.
Tone of Silver Dull.
American Cross rate dollar 3.71½.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 52.60.
Italian Cross rate 87.20.
Swiss Cross rate 21.50.
German Mrks. 385.
Belgium Cross rate Frcs. 53.20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 84.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100-10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 59-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

Market ruled strong during the day owing to speculative inquiries.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2775, By. Cotton 1335, By. Dyeing 1912/8 x.d., Century 1150, Cent. India 3150, Colaba Land 2000 x.d., Crescent 767/8, Currimbhoy 2200, David 1780 x.d., Fazulbhoy 1705, Finlay 1395, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 757/8, Kohinoor 3700 x.d., Kasturchand 1690, New Great 1152/8, Pearls 1420, Phoenix 1305, Shapurji 520 xrt., Simplex: 1090, Swan 1365, Standard 2850 x.d., Swadeshi 5285, Tata Mill 1690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 810, By. Burma 55/8, By. Burma N. 1. 157/8xd., By. Steam 320, By. Tramway 156/4, By. Burma Petrol 14/4, Bundi Cement 17/8, Ind. Cement 415, Katni Ord 305, Katni Defd 1400, New India Ins. 1 dis, Shivrajpur 55, Tata Ord 105, Tata Defd 615, Tata New Ord 95, Tata New Defd 520, Tata Hydro 975, Tata Oil 115, Tata Bank 25, Scindia Steam 11.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, September 18

Depression from the Bay has moved to the neighbourhood of Chanda and has given fairly heavy rain in the north of the Peninsula. It will probably reach South Rajaputana to-morrow. A western disturbance is affecting extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, West of the Central Provinces, Konkan. Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, North of Madras coast and local in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, East of Madras Deccan. A few falls also occured in Upper Burma, Tssam, North-West Frontier, South Rajaputana, Gujrat, South-East Madras.

Principal amounts are:—Victoria Point. Akyab 3, Tavoy Toungoo 1½, Bassein 1, Darjeeling, Calcutta 1½, Murree, Surat 2, Akola, Amraoti 2, Chanda 1½, Bombay 2, Ratnagiri, Malegaon 2, Ahmednagar 3, Sholapur, Aurangabad 1, Parbhani 2, Nizamabad, Hanamokonda 3, Morcara 2.

Forecast:—Increase in Central India. West Gujrat, South Rajaputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a. m. of 19-9-1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept. 19th. 1919.	1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	1 99	34 35	61 16	38 86
Fort (St. Ga. Eng.)			70 69	44 30
Esplanade (Gok. Xn Hospital)			66 76	43 27
Byculla (J. J. Hyd.)			72 37	43 27
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 19th September, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Rawalpindi and Ambala and at the former station humidity is in excess. Day temperature has been higher than usual at Multan; night temperature has been above normal except at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and Mount Abu and in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature has been above normal at Jodhpur; night temperature has been nearly normal or higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West Rain has fallen nearly generally in south Gujarat and Kathiawar and locally in Central India West. Rajkot reports 0.63in, Veraval 0.59in, Bhavnagar-Para 1.65in., Surat 1.75in, Ahmedabad 2.50in and Indore 1.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in south Gujarat and east Kathiawar humidity is in excess. Day temperature has been considerably lower than usual at Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain. Hoshangabad reports 0.64in Khandwa 2.18in., Akola 2.16in., Amraoti 0.62in, Nagpur 0.37in and Chanda 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa and in defect at Raipur. Day temperature is lower than usual at Akola.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north of the division; Bombay reports 1.99in and Ratnagiri 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bombay and Mormugao day temperature is lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally. Malegaon reports 0.83in, Ahmednagar 1.65in, Poona 0.28in Sholapur 0.31in, Belgaum 0.24in, Aurangabad 1.06in, and Nizamabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Day temprature is considerably lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay lies this morning in the neighbourhood of Indore and has determined widespread and fairly heavy rain in the west Central Provinces, east Gujarat and the northwest of the Peninsula. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, south Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces and local rain in Central India West and on the north Madras coast. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.99in at Bombay, 1.75in at Surat, 2.50in at Ahmedabad, 1.65in at Bhavnagar-Para, 2.18in at Khandwa, 2.16in at Akola and 1.20in at Indore. Day temperature has been considerably lower than usual in the northwest of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and south Rajputana and local in north Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. The depression is likely to move to south Rajputana and cause an extension of rain there and in north Gujarat. Rainfall may however decrease in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th September 1921.

The depression from the Bay has moved to the neighbourhood of Chanda, and has given fairly heavy rain in the north of the Peninsula. It will probably reach south Rajputana tomorrow. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast and local in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India East and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, south Rajputana, Gujarat and south east Madras.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Akyab three inches; Tavoy, Toungoo one and a half; Bassein one; Darjiling, Calcutta one and a half; Murree three quarters; Parbhani two; Hanamkonda three and Mercara two.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.

S S Umzinto, Weare, Natal.
S S Bajora, Grace, Busreh.
S S Helios, Brondt. Bangkok.
S S Surat, Plomer, Durban.

The following vessels obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S S Clan Kenneth, Lyall, Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Banca for China and Japan.
Steamer Kashgar for Calcutta.
Steaemer Brockfield for Calcutta.
Steamer Umzinto for Liverpool.
Steamer Jeddah for Jeddah.
Steamer Clan Mackinnon for Liverpool.

S. S. Umzinto:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Umzinto 3008 tons, Captains WG Weare arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal with a cargo of coal.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F R Grace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Helios:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H Branett, arrived in harbour ysterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Surat:—The steamer Surat, 2784 tons, Captain G Plomer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Clan Kenneth: The J F Company's Clan Kenneth, 3184 tons, Captain A B Lyall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

September 19.

S S Soudan for London: 39 bales W. carpet, Bohtur and Co.; 70 cwts chutney, D F Datha and Co.

S S Soudan for Antwerp:—100 cwt. mustered, Volkart Bros.; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 440 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Soudan for Rotterdam:—300 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Visram and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool: 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 58 bales wool J. Kara and Co., 15 bales wool, B. Balabhdas and Co. 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 50 bales cotton, Gill and Co.; 40 bales wool, K. Parekh and Co.; 11 bales wool, Kisan Gopal Rakhabadas; 50 bales cotton waste, C. Peeraj and Co.; 25 cwts Linseed oil cake Birla Bros.; 1600 cwts. linseed oil cake, Kulkarni Lele and Co.

S S Leeds City for New York:—14 bales lamb skin, Mac Mack and Co.; 12 bales, W. carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 103 bales cotton waste, F. Laxmidas and Co.; 1500 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co., 1640 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 501 cwts. gum M. Jafferbhoy and Co.; 100 cwts dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy and Co.; 24 cwts jambool seed, M. Jafferbhoy;

S S Wye Crag for Hamburg:—1160 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co. 100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha;

S S Tremayane for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Visram and Co.; 500 cwts ajwa seed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwts myrabolams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Banca for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

S S Banca for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Oza Burin and Co.; 1500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3000 bale cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Banca for Shanghai: 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

Yussa C. Trading Co.; 102 bales cotton, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Morioka Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 700 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 600 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Nissin C. Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co., 200 bales cotton, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 300 bales cotton Killachand 700 bales cotton, C. Dossa and Co.; 120 cwts gum Katheria, M H Dehadasty; 60 cwts gum Arabic, M H Dehadasty, 200 cwts cotton, R D Tata and Co.; 1500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2200 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo;

S S Morioka Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Yussa C. Trading; 30 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 30 cases condiments, S P. M. Poonjajee,

S S Morioka Maru for Yakachi:—100 bales cotton, Koyohama K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1921.

S S Plassey from London Agents M. Mackenzi eand Co.: 100 cases Gin, 25 cases Whisky; 20 cases Canned Peas, 25 cases Brandy; 20 cases Vermouth, 15 cases Liquor, 100 cases Wine, 2 boxes Species, 2 cases Sovereigns, 1 box Sovereigns, 28 cases Cotton, 15 rls. Papers, 267 No. Scab tins, 42 cases Biscuits, 29 cases Colour, 275 drums Oil varnish, 18 kegs Red Lead 17 cases Distemper 12 drums Distemper, 100 casks Tallow, 64 casks Alizarine, 352 casks Cement.

S S Trevelyn from London. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—6361 tons Coal.

S S Varsova from Basra. Agents:—British India Steam Navigation Co.; 6 parcels Specie 255 bundles Specie, 2 cases Specie, 412 baskets Wet dates, 20 bags Dry dates, 21 bags Almond, 22 bags Specie, 27 bundles Sheepskin.

S S Indianic from Adelaide Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:—81492 bags Wheat.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	In.	29.711
Temperature of Air	deg.	77.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74 8
Dew Point		74 0
Relative humidity of Air		0 906
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky —10)	cloudy	10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		78 8
Minimum do do		75 4
General direction of Wind (From Midnight to Midnight)	WNW.	
Movements of Wind do.	miles	334
Fall of Rain	Inches	2 13
Total fall during month	"	11 28
do. year	"	84 11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Sept.		0 35

SUB MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Sunday ..	25th Sept.	m 4 46	25 7
		4 38a	24 6

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Sunday ..	25th Sept.	m105 8	20 8
		11 5a	18 9

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH.

THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

Sevak Mulji Ishbhovan v. The Dakor Municipality.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. I. R. Kotwal, Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, who reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and allowed the appeal.

The facts material to the case have been given in the following judgments of their Lordships.

The Chief Justice observed: The plaintiff made an application to the Dakor Municipality for permission to build an upper storey over the portion of his 'Khadki' which admittedly belonged to him. The Public Works Committee granted the permission asked for by its resolution No. 2 dated 22nd March 1917 and the same was duly communicated to him. Plaintiff had also asked for permission to build 'otlas' at the southern end of the 'Khadki' on both the sides. The permission for 'otlas' was also granted. On the same day one Chunilal Amritlal made an application to the Vice-President of the Municipality stating that the light and air of the eastern wall of his house would be obstructed by the plaintiff building an upper storey over the 'Khadki'. He also alleged that in case of fire taking place in plaintiff's 'Khadki,' the fire would extend to the other 'Khadki.' That application was put before the General Board and the Board directed the plaintiff not to commence any work according to the permission granted by the Public Works Committee. No work had been commenced by the plaintiff then. The General Board also on the same day asked the Public Works Committee to reconsider the matter in view of Chunilal's application. On 7th May 1917, the Public Works Committee reported to the General Board that on seeing the place it appears that light and air would be diminished by plaintiff's building an upper storey and that it would cause inconvenience to the people in times of fire. The Committee, therefore, recommended, that plaintiff should not be allowed to build an upper storey over the 'Khadki'. On 7th May 1917, the General Board adopted the recommendations made by the Committee and cancelled the permission granted to the plaintiff and directed him not to build the upper storey. Plaintiff accordingly filed this suit after giving notice to the Municipality asking for a declaration that he was entitled to build the upper storey according to the permission granted to him by the Public Works Committee and alleging that the permission granted by the Managing Committee could not be subsequently revoked by the General Board and that the order of the General Board was illegal. The suit was decreed by the Trial Court; in appeal that decision was reversed and the suit was dismissed.

MUNICIPALITY CANNOT CANCEL PREVIOUS ORDER.

The question in this appeal to my mind admits neither "of doubt nor of difficulty." After referring to Sections 29, 36 (2), 46 (a), of the District Municipal Act and Rules 42, 49, 54, 55 and 58 of the Municipality, His Lordship proceeded "Clearly, therefore, the order of the Public Works Committee was appealable. The only question is whether the appeal by Chunilal, a neighbour, should be entertained. It seems to me that according to the ordinary principles of justice, any person injuriously affected by an order of the Public Works Committee would be entitled to appeal, to the General Board of the Municipality against the order. Otherwise the only person who could appeal would be the person who had applied for permission to the Committee and he would only appeal if his application was refused. It is argued that when the Public Works Committee granted permission, they were making the order under Section 96 of the Act and that it should be treated as an order of the Municipality which the plaintiff would not be entitled to get set aside. No doubt to this extent it is an order of the Municipality that any action in compliance with the permission would be lawful. But if the order was only granted by the Public Works Committee, it would still be open for reconsideration whether the Committee had properly exercised the powers delegated to it by the Municipality and the rules make it clear that the order of the Public Works Committee is open to appeal and subject to revision. The only difficulty which arises to my mind in the case is the decision of this Court to which references have been made viz. 1 Bom. L. R. 65, 20 Bom. L. R. 756, 23 Bom L. R 244. In none of these cases was Section 36 of the District Municipal Act mentioned. As far as I can see the principle laid down in these decisions was that once the Municipality had come to a decision and passed an order, the Municipality could not cancel or revoke that order. However it would appear from the record in S. A 180 of 1917 that the first order was made by the Managing Committee and not by the Municipality although in the report it would appear that the Commissioner was represented by the Municipality. It is desirable, therefore, that this question should be settled by a Full Bench and the question to be referred to is:—

"Whether the order made by the Public Works Committee of the defendant Municipality under S. 96 of the D. Municipal Act could be cancelled or revoked by the General Body either of its own motion or on the application of a person injuriously affected thereby?"

JUSTICE SHAH'S REMARKS.

Justice Shah observed: "I agree that the question formulated by my Lord the Chief Justice should be referred to a Full Bench, with regard to the power of the Municipality to revoke the permission once granted under Section 96 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, I think it fair to state that so far as I remember at present neither the provisions of Section 96 of the Act nor the rules relating to revision and appeal were referred to in the course of the arguments in any of the decisions. But whether they were referred to or not, there is no reference to them in the judgments. In (1) Emperor v. Narim Ramjan (19 Bom. L. R. p. 63), (2) I. L. R. 42 Bom. 629; and (3) I. L. R. 45 Bom. p 797; I was a party. In all these cases the permission to build was granted by the Managing Committee. I feel a difficulty in accepting the contention of the respondent that the principle underlying these decisions is wrong, and the difficulty arises in consequence of the provisions and scheme of section 96 of the District Municipal Act, I do not desire to say anything more on this point as it will be considered by the Full Bench. The reasons for the view taken in those decisions are stated therein. It is no doubt true that under Section 36 (2) read with the rules which are framed by the Municipality in this particular case, the order passed by the Committee would appear to be open to appeal and liable to be cancelled by the General Body. But the point that presents a difficulty to my mind is whether the general provisions and rules as to revision and appeal allow an appeal by any person to the Municipality against the order of the Committee granting the permission to build. If the application for permission to build under Section 36 is treated as a matter between the Municipality and the applicant, the Municipality either as a body or through its committee may grant or refuse the permission. If a committee has refused the permission the applicant may appeal to the General Body; but if the permission is there would be an end of that matter so far as the Municipality is concerned. There is an aspect of the question which requires to be considered; and I am by no means clear that an order under Section 96 could be modified or cancelled subsequently by the Municipality. It may be possible to distinguish the decisions above referred to. But as the interpretation of the provisions as to revision and appeal might conflict with the 'ratio decidendi' of these cases it is desirable that the matter should be considered by a Full Bench.

Mr. G. N. Thakore for the appellant.
Mr. H. V. Divatia for the respondent.

DIABETES

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

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Messrs. K. P Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah,
Fort Bellary.

NOTE:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not affected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

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Home Safes for Businessmen.

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Take a Home Safe and save your surplus regularly to make a provision for the rainy days,

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Encourage in them the habit of thrift and regular saving by opening with us 'Home Savings Safe Savings Bank Accounts" in their names,

For further particulars apply to:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KANGA AND A COMMON JURY.

Emperor vs. Gulapshah and others.

The three accused in this case were all Pathans. The first accused was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or, in the alternative with the offence of grievous hurt, caused the death of one Vadad Khan Jayat Khan by fracturing his skull with a piece of firewood. The other two accused were charged with having aided and abetted the 1st accused in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the accused

The case for the prosecution was briefly that the deceased and the three accused were all living in a chawl at Teli Gully. The deceased was also a Pathan and lived there with his wife and three children, two little girls and a boy of 14 on the 17th of August, one of the girls of the deceased, aged six years, was sleeping on a cot in the passage outside their room. The 2nd accused tried to remove a silver bangle from the arm of the sleeping girl. Upon this the girl raided a cry on hearing which the mother came out of her room just opposite. When she came out the girl told her what had happened and straightaway she started remonstrating with the accused. The accused asked her why she was abusing him for nothing. Upon hearing this altercation the first accused intervened on behalf of the 2nd accused and asked the mother not to abuse the 2nd accused as he had already explained the situation to her. The first accused then left the place and the 2nd accused went downstairs and sat in the open near the chawl. In the meantime the mother sent for her husband and son. On their arrival they went and remonstrated with the second accused and there was a fight between them. When they were returning to the chawl the first accused gave a blow with a firewood on the head of the deceased and the 3rd accused also assaulted him with his fist. The deceased was taken to a hospital where his wounds were dressed and he was sent home. But serious symptoms developed and he had to be taken again to the hospital where he died.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused and his Lordship sentenced the 1st and 2nd accusd to a term of five years' rigorous imprisonment each and the 3rd accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

EX-SOLDIERS AND PRINCE'S VISIT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes.—

In connection with the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales, the Military Authorities have announced proposals for collecting ex-Indian officers and soldiers at various centres where His Royal Highness may have an opportunity of inspecting them. All wishing to attend the camp nearest their homes, are advised to apply to the Recruiting officer of the centre to which their district has been allotted.

DHARWAR FIRING.

SOME MORE STATEMENTS.

MR. MUDWEDKER CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(From our special correspondent.)

DHARWAR, September 15.

After Mr. Mudwedker had explained the law to the court in the morning and insisted on his right to make his statement in the manner he liked best the judge had agreed to a written statement being put in and he now invited those of the accused whom he had before, disallowed, to put in their written statements if they so wished. To this some accused responded and agreed to put in their full statements. Subsequent witnesses, after Mr. Mudwedker, were also asked by the judge to put in, if they so desired, their statements in writing.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

After lunch recess the judge asked Mr. Mudwedker whether he head reconsidered the matter of his allegation against the judge of partiality, as it was contempt of court to say so. He had already warned the accused that he would deal with him. The judge then took up the case as suggested prosecution counsel Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Mudwedker: I have already given my answer.

The Judge: You have nothing further say?

Accused: The only further thing I hav to say is that it is no offence.

The Judge: Very well, I fine you Rs. 50.

Accused: The court will note that it has passed the order after it has arisen and tha it has no jurisdiction to fine me. It has jurisdiction to do so.

The judge after looking into the la book said he could fine him either before the rising of the court or on the same day.

After some delay the accused asked the judge what he meant by asking him if had reconsidered the matter. He declined to take back the words he had uttered as he already said. But if the court wanted him to show it any legal authorities, that what he had said was no offence. he would do so.

Judge: You can show me that it is not an offence.

Accused: I can show you rulings of Hig Courts that it is not an offence. If yo want me, I will show you some authorities to-day and more authorities to-morrow.

The accused then quoted authorities fro law reports that it was not contempt court.

The court then wrote its judgment finin the accused Rs. 50 or in default to suffer fifteen days' simple imprisonment. In th course of his judgment the judge said that the authorities shown by the accused were insufficient and that though he was given opportunity the accused had not withdrawn his statement.

USMANSAHEB'S STATEMENT.

Accused Usmansaheb was then called upon to make his statement. He said he w the President of the Khilafat committee Betigeri. Some three months ago Shivlin had sent one Moulasab and another to h to Betigeri with a message that the D. S P. Marsden wanted a she-buffalo for h m self. They had come to Betigeri on Friday He told me men that he had given a she-buffalo to a former D. S. P. and that for a long time he had not received the mone for the same and that if money were give to him beforehand he would give the anima to him. The men went back to Dharwar bring the money. Shivlinga then sen another constable with a letter to the effe that the she-buffalo should be sold in th same of the deponent's brother at Dharw and that the money would be paid to him. This happened on Saturday and he pur chased an animal for Rs. 90 and sent it Dharwar the next day. When the buffal was taken to him Shiblinga told his brothe to wait for a couple of days for the pay ment. Accused came to Dharwar a week later, as it was Ramdan and the accuse with Shivlinga, Sub-inspector Mahom Usman and one or two others went to bungalow of the D. S. P. Marsden. Umar told Marsden that the accused want money for the buffalo and Shivlinga the told Marsden that accused was the Presiden of the Khilafat Committee at Betigeri an he it was who was responsible for t stoppage of liquor sales of the shop in th place. Marsden asked the accused whethe that was a fact and accused said "yes. Marsden said the Congress and Khilafa workers were causing much loss to govern ment. Accused then said that it was not bad thing that liquor sales had gone dow and that the poor people would bless the for that. Marsden said what an insolen man the accused was and asked him whe ther he was a "padri." Accused said was a "padri" by caste. Thereupo Marsden said Painter had brought him Dharwar to suppress the Congress an Khilafat activities, that he would do so two months and that the accused should beware! Accused asked Marsden why the the former authorities had given him acres of land for his services. Marsden told them to make away the buffalo and th animal was given to Shivlinga's house Accused then asked Shivlinga to supply him with a couple of men to help him to take the animal and its calf to Betigeri and Shivlinga promised to do so the next day The same day he again went to Shivlinga ask him to send the animal to Betigeri that very day. Shivlinga asked him to come to Manokji Harake's bungalow at 6 p.m. that day, where several other people would come and then take back the animal. When he went to Kasako's house he found there the Deputy Superintendent De Silva, Shivlinga Dubois the Abkari Inspector, Karaka Guffarsab, Dilawarsab and many other people who were witnesses in the present case. Shivlinga, Karaka and others to him that the would pay something to the Khilafat Committee if the accused would take away the volunteers from the shop. De Silva said Guffarsab was accused's father-in-law and asked how could accused allow him suffer a loss. Accused said it was all a matter of religion and relationship did not matter in such a case. He also told him that Guffarsab had landed property and other things and that he could live on those. Thereupon Shivlinga told De Silva that the accused had the support of the head-quarters sub-inspector Sumant Shivlinga also threatened him. On the day of firing he was at Betigeri and he said his prayers at the mosque there until 2 p.m. He named the persons who had seen him there that afternoon. After that he and some others decided a case from Saundatti and then went home. In the evening he went to the market at Betigeri to purchase oil for use in the mosque and the shop-keeper asked him to pay the outstandings. He then went to another shop and after conversing with his friends he returned to the mosque. After offering prayers he thence went home, supped and returned to the mosque where he and several persons were sitting together till 8 p.m. when he went to bed. At 9 a.m. the next day he came to know there was firing at Dharwar. He had taken no part in the proceeding, in either courts and he was absolutely innocent. The charge brought against him was false and he thanked Marsden and Shivlinga for the trouble they had taken in the matter to bring him into trouble.

S. M. MUNSHI'S STATEMENT.

Accused Sultan Mohidin, Munshi of the Khilafat Committee, then made his statement. He had taken no part in his defence in either courts, he said, and he was absolutely innocent. His reasons for their bringing this prosecution against him were the same as contained in Mr. Dubde's statement and he added that he was a pensioner. His pension was a small one and he had to do other work for his living. He tried hard to get a job in the Executive Engineer's office, Dharwar and in the Municipal schools, but without success. He worked in the census office in April last and the Dharwar Khilafat committee then offered him the post of Munshi and accused accepted. Before accepting it he had convinced himself that he would not have to do anything illegal or against his religion The committee entrusted him with the duties of allotting work to Khilafat volunteers and arranging for different meetings. During his time the volunteers were only entreating the people to desist from drink and were not doing so by force. He had not heard any complaints and as pleaders educated people were helping the picketting movement the volunteers did nothing illegal and 85 to 90 per cent. of people kept away from the liquor shops. They received invitations from the panchs of other lanes to picket near the shops there. People of other castes also gave up drinking and thus the sales of liquor went down by more than half. Liquer contractors then began accusing falsibly the volunteers and began to send out of their shops illegally liquor and toddy. Liquor shops were kept open till eleven in the night and liquor was sold any time in the night after closing doors. Although the accused caught many such offenders Dubois the Abkari inspector let them off and on the other hand offered the accused bribes on behalf of this liquor contractors. The Town Police drank liquor freely and began to assault people as they liked. Constable Shahuddin had when drunk assaulted a boy with his belt and when the accused had handed the man to Shivlingapa that man held a sort of panchnama and did nothing further. Special police were appointed to force into the shops people who had gone away from the shops at the request of volunteers. He then made enquiries whether the terms of the license were altered but found that it was not so. On June 14 when he had been to supervise picketing he saw Manokji Karaka and Nanavatty get their servants to assault pleader Mr. Guttal. Two or three days later Nanvaty came to his house at night with other Moslems and offered him Rs. 500 for the Khilafat committee if he would get Mr. Guttal to stop picketing. Accused told they were Moslems and they would not be have like that in religious matters. Accused was a witness in the volunteer case and he was told by Shivlingapa a few days previously that he would get the volunteers sentenced to six months' imprisonment and he also warned him to beware. Shivlingapa was also bragging about the town that if the agitators caused any trouble on the day of conviction he had received instructions from Mr. Marsden how to deal with them. On July 1st he went to the Magistrate's court about 2 p.m. and as previously told by Shivlingapa the volunteers were sentenced to six months' hard labour. Accused was stunned at this permission of justice and he wondered whether there was any object in establishing these two separate departments. Accused asked Abdulla volunteer to come a bit early in the evening as there was a meeting and there might be a disturbance near the liquor shop as there was no one to keep order there. Second sub-inspector Umar came to the meeting and sat near the accused Kamlapur when accused gave him a chair. Accused then gave an account of the meeting and said Abdulla came while Kamlapur was speaking and asked the accused what he should do as there was whistling from the police. After a time small wounded boys came here saying that the Police had fired on them and the meeting then dispersed. Dr. Shirhatti and others went to the dispensary some people then took away the camp accompanied by Chavangowda Patil and Gilganchi who said they would bring the wounded people there. In the meanwhile there was more firing. While he was locking up the office. Abdulla came here saying that he had been shot and Channagada and Gilganchi also went by the road shouting that the Police were firing indiscriminately at all persons going to the assistance of the wounded. Abdulla volunteer was taken to the dispensary by the accused and another. After attending the wounded till 10-30 p.m. accused went home. From the beginning till the end he was at the meeting and Mudvedker and Deshpande were standing near him for sometime. The persons who were present at the meeting might give evidence that he was present at the meeting and many people might have said to before the Congress Committee but he did not wish to cite a songle witness here in the court.

On the third he went to the market and there met Shivlinga who told him to go to the Police station as Painter wanted him there. He found a policeman following him. Painter has on the verandah and Mr. Kulolgi. Deputy Collector was inside. Kulolgi called him inside and said that nine Brahmins had been arrested by Mr. Painter and that he should get the Moslems to bear false witnesses against these persons and if he could do so no Moslem would be arrested. He refused and Kulolgi said it would be difficult then for him to live in Dharwar. Accused said he did not mind even if he was sent out of India. Mr. Kulolgi then nodded hid head and Mr. Painter told Shivlingapa that he could now arrest as many Moslems as he liked. That shook his faith in the invistigations. Meanwhile three Moslems were brought under arrest and he would not say more as other accused would tell that to the Police station as Mr. Painter wanted Mr. Kulolgi then nodded his head and he was arrested subsequently.

The court then adjourned to Monday next.

TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS' APPEAL.

The general Secretary, All-India T. U. Congress sends us the following:—

Moved by the dreadful calamity which has befallen the people of Russia, the International Federation of Trade Unions addresses to you this solemn appeal. The International Federation of Trade Unions which is the embodiment of the international power of working classes, must give in these tragic circumstances, a complete manifestation of the solidarity of the workers of all lands.

The workers of the world should be the first to respond to the appeal of the workers and peasants of Russia.

The International Federation of Trade Unions being the organisation which coordinates the efforts of all workers throughout the world, appeals to all classes of workers *without distinction of party or creed or politics* in the firm belief that all will respond to its appeal.

Conscious of the solemn task which devolves upon it, the International Federation of Trade Unions declines to discuss the political causes of the disaster which have overwhelmed Russia.

An imperative duty summons it, it answers with deeds. Words will not avail to save millions of human beings from famine, plague and cholera; deeds are necessary if millions of children are to be saved.

It is these deeds of solidarity that the International Federation of Trade Unions calls upon you to perform. The duty of each person is clear and unmistakable; each should contribute his share to the struggle against the scourge of devastation, against the hunger which is killing men, women and children. Isolated efforts can accomplish nothing; the centralised efforts of the International Federation of Trade Unions can accomplish much. *If in this Public Calamity the International working classes should fail to do their duty and even more than their duty. They would be unworthy of the glorious Mission which history assigns them: The Liberation of labour.*

The power of the working classes is founded on the spirit of co-operation and solidarity; never before has there been such an imperative necessity to give proof of this spirit of solidarity.

Let no working man or working woman shirk the duty which the calamities of the Russian People impose upon all workers.

It is necessary to act, and act quickly. Every day lost means millions of lives sacrificed.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, syndicate of the International Brotherhood of man, applying the proletarian motto "Workers of the World Unite" calls upon you to save the Russian proletariat in its hour of deadly peril.

Workers of the entire World, do not hesitate, give an unanimous and immediate response to our appeal.

Send in your mite without delay; send your subscriptions regularly to your trade unions which along are authorised to collect the moneys and forward them to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The Trade Unions have already made arrangements for efficacious and continuous help and will publish information concerning this action.

Workers help us to ensure the complete success of this action on behalf of our Russian brothers.

Appeal to your fellow workers without regard to political or other distinctions in order that no one will fail in his duty to humanity.

U. P. EXCISE COMMITTEE REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

The report of the U.P. Excise Committee has been published to-day. The recommendations of the Committee are unanimous. Their main suggestions are:—The introduction of a fixed fee system, analogus to the system in Bengal, in place of the existing auction system and an establishment of non-official Licensing Boards in towns and Advisory Committees for districts.

A Government resolution on the report invites public opinion on the recommendations of the Committee.

A Dahanu, Message of September 17, states;—The Thana District Congress Committee has originised a fortnights tour in various talukas of the district to push forward Swadeshi and boycott campaign. Anti-liquor campaign has been renewed after withdrawal of District Magistrate's order and has been a conspicuous success.

REHABILITATION OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The following press communique is issued:—

In a communique dated the 21st May 1921 the appointment was announced of two committees at Calcutta and Bombay respectively to advise Government generally on the question of the rehabilitation of Government securities and in particular how best to give effect to the following resolution which was passed by the Council of State on February 23rd 1921:—

This council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the financial policy of Government be so directed as to ensure the early rehabilitation of Government securities with due regard to the necessity of funding the temporary debt and to the provision of capital expenditure for productive purposes.

The reports of these two committees have now been received and are published herewith for general information. Both the committees are opposed to any concessions (such as the raising of the rate of interest) which would benefit the holders of these securities at the expense of the general taxpayer though the Calcutta committee has made a minor suggestion to the effect that the rate of income-tax thereon be standardized. The Calcutta Committee's main recommendation is that a terminable loan with a long currency and carrying interest at 5 per cent free of income tax (issued if necessary at a discount) should form the base loan for Government's future borrowing programme and that holders of 3, 3½ and 4 per cent securities should be allowed to convert their holdings into the new loan on payment of a cash subscription, the actual terms being left for settlement at the time the conversion is offered having regard to the market quotations of the time.

The main recommendation of the Bombay Committee is that Government should publicly announce that it would pay off the 3 and 3½ per cent loans between the 45th and 50th year from now and that it should undertake to purchase by public tender and to cancel each year two per cent of the amount of such securities outstanding at the beginning of the year, such purchases to be effected during the course of the loan operations of the year. The recommendations are thus closely bound up with the whole question of Government's future borrowing operations which is a matter now under the Government of India's consideration. The actual policy to be followed during the course of, say, the next ten years must depend mainly upon the volume of borrowing which will be necessary having regard both to the maturing liabilities and to the amount of money which may have to be provided from loan funds for capital expenditure on railways and irrigation and on the various objects of development in which the provincial Governments are more particularly concerned. The former liabilities are known up to and including the financial year 1931-32. The total amount of maturing the rupee debt is roughly 116 crores apart from the treasury bills held by the public the amount of which at the commencement of the present financial year was 43¾ crores. The extent of the liabilities arising from the new capital expenditure depends upon the policy which the imperial and provincial legislatures may respectively decide to endorse as regards capital outlay upon railways and other objects. The provincial Governments have already been asked to lay before their legislatures for approval any capital projects which they propose should be financed from the loan funds in the near future.

As regards railways it is understood that the reports of the Railway Committee, contain recommendations as to the amount of capital expenditure which should be annually devoted to railway purposes. It may be found desirable after the publication in India of the full report to obtain the approval of the Legislative Assembly to a definite programme of railway expenditure during a certain period of years. For the above reasons the Government of India are not yet in a position to state the precise action that they propose to take in the light of the recommendations of these two committees. Those recommendations will however be carefully considered and a decision arrived at thereon as soon as the future liabilities in the matter of new capital expenditure have become sufficiently determined to enable Government to decide upon its borrowing policy for the future.

REPUTATION OF ALLEGATION AGAINST WARDHA D. BOARD.

The "Rajstan Kesari" publishes an interview which its representative had with Mr. Gharpuray, Chairman of the wardha District Board, about the allegations against the District Board contained in the Commissioner's report. The Commissioner's complaint against the Board seems to be about the failure of the chairman to see him during his stay at wardha, the refusal by the Board to give chairs and furniture for the use of the Government District Durbar and the Naming of the Town-Hall as Tilak Hall Mr. Gharpuray, justifying these actions of the Board, said that the people of that district were fully aware of the *Sultanic* regime of the present Deputy Commissioner, who has proved an adept in trampling down public opinion.

A correspondent wires from Chhindwara under date 15:—

The Khilafat and Congress Committee appointed the last day of Moharrum for the bonfire of foreign cloths. So on that day a huge bonfire was witnessed by a gathering of 10,000 people on the Karbala Mattan. Another bonfire is arranged for the night of the 16th instant, the last day of Ganpati Festival. Systematic picketing of the liquor shops in Chhindwara has been undertaken by the Congress Committee.

Correspondence Summarised.

MUNICIPAL NEGLIGENCE.—Disgusted complains that the condition of the Parel Village Back Road is anything but satisfactory as it is rendered impassable by the accumulation of cow-dung and other filthy matter carried by rain-water boods from the neighbouring dairy and asks what the Municipality is doing.

A CHARKHA HOME IN BANGALORE.—Mr. S. Raja Rao, alluding to the communal policy adopted by the Mysore Government and the cold water thrown by them on Home Industries inaugurated by Sir Visveswaraiya, points out the need for a charkha institution in Bangalore. He says he has given a site and building materials and appeals to Mysoreans residing in Bombay to help this institution with money.

PUBLIC HINDI TUITION.—A Christian Nationalist writes that public Hindi classes should be opened in all the wards in Bombay and Salsette. He suggests that a book of "vocabularies" should be published containing some of the leading vernaculars of India and English.

RECONSTITUTION OF ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Mr. Mukandi Lal suggests that since party system cannot arise till India gets self-government, the Congress Executive should contain all shades of opinion accepting the Congress creed and that in this direction India, including Burma, should be divided into 286 geographical units, each unit sending one representative to the All-India Congress Committee. He says that the Committee should contain 350 members, of which 286 should be filled by territorial representation, 21 by the 21 Provincial Congress Committees and the remaining 43 to be elected by the A. I. C. C. from men of All-India reputation.

A SUGGESTION FOR MOTOR OWNERS.—A correspondent, drawing attention to the inconvenience, almost amounting to nuisance, caused to the passers-by by motor cars driven through the mud and rain-water covered streets of Bombay, suggests to motor-owners to indulge their pastime of speedy drive in less frequented roads such as the Queen's Road and thus save the dhoby bill of Bombay pedestrians.

PRISON REFORMS.—Mr. P. M. Bhide says it is high time that Indian prisons were reformed, and suggests that a non-official Committee be appointed to inspect and report.

"ALLEGATION AND INNUENDO."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Sunday 28th ultimo, "Atropos" published a para calling my attention directly and that of the public indirectly to a certain "serious allegation" and "innuendo" which had appeared in some Anglo-Vernacular paper. A copy of the "Sunday Chronicle" was forwarded to me anonymously with this para marked, I was under the impression that "Atropos" was himself the Editor of the Sunday issue, and since in this para he professed himself eager to see justice done, had himself sent me the copy anonymously. I accordingly wrote to the Editor of the "Sunday Chronicle" on the 30th August, thanking him for sending me the marked para, but suggesting that since no details were given nor the name of the original source, he might re-publish the allegation and innuendo in full, thus taking all liability on his own shouders. That letter did not appear in the "Sunday Chronicle", but I have now to thank you, Sir, for sending me a copy of the Anglo-Vernacular who first published the allegation and innuendo, to which "Atropos" was plainly so eager to give renewed life and wider currency. It is, as I suspected and said in my previous letter, grossly libellous I had never seen or I think heard of the paper in which it first appeared. The innuendo is so carefully worded that while I am sure every one including Atropos would give it the meaning I do, it is possible that the writer on being required to make it good, would declared that he had never meant anything of the sort. That is the worst of this meanest of all ways of defaming the character of others. But since a paper of the standing of the "Chronicle" has seen fit to remind its readers of the "serious allegation" and "innuendo", would Atropos be good enough to drop all innuendo and write, and publish, in good plain English the charge, if any, implied in this "innuendo", which I must presume he believes, else surely he would not have included it in his own column? It would be very interesting to know the facts upon which a journalist weighted with a great public responsibility, thus lightly joins in the pastime of throwing mud. I trust Sir that you and your readers will perceive that I am only asking Atropos to do what in comment fairness and decency he should do, and will therefore invite him to make the serious allegation and innuendo on his own responsibility, or with draw and as far as "The Chronicle" is concerned apologize.—Yours obediently,

FRANK C. O. BEAMAN.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The "Pioneer" understands the report of the committees on Rehabilitation of Government securities will be published on Monday next.

(Continued from column 6.)

of India. That nationalist India has indicated the only possible solution in unmistakeable terms is of no consequence when Statesmen are determined to go on explorations of their own. An enthusistic British scribe, recently startled the world by the premature announcement that the Prince of Wales was coming with the present of Dominion Rule in his portmanteau. A later pronouncement of Lord Reading has completely shattered that hope. The Viceroy was convinced of the progress made under the Reform Scheme and vaguely indicated that gradual advancement along those lines will lead to Swaraj. It is this which

Opinions of the Day.

Folly of Repression.

The "Bengalee,"—The London "Daily Telegraph," which is a rabid Tory journal, suggests the adoption of strong and vigorous measures against political agitators in India, and especially against Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers. The suggestion is quite in keeping with the traditions of the paper that looks upon Indian affairs from an exiguous and oblique standpoint. We sounded the note of warning in our leading article published sometime ago under the heading. "Is Repression in Sight?" We earnestly hope, the warning note will not be left unheeded by Government. It will be deplorable if a policy of stern repression be embarked upon at this time, leading as we have strong reasons to apprehend, to disastrous consequences. If the authorities permit themselves to be guided by the wisdom of the Moderate party, they will be spared the folly of a repressive policy, which will intensify thousandfold the difficulties of the present situation. z

Lancashire and India.

The "Leader"—If the one letter addressed by certain manufacturers of Lancashare to the members of Parliament and the other which appeared in the columns of the *Morning Post*, are representative of the opinions held by the Lancashire deputation which is coming out to India to represent their case to the Indian Government and Legislature, they had better not undertake the trouble and expense of a voyage to India, at least in connection with the import duties question. These letters do not represent a frame of mind at all conducive to a settlement. Their signatories do not believe that India has got any measure of fiscal independence whatever, through the convention created by the Joint Committee. Nay, what is even worse, they believe that as matters stand at present, Indian legislators are not even fit to tax imports. With men holding such beliefs and displaying such a bellicose temper, we do not think any Indian member of the Assembly or the Council of State would be willing to treat, nor do we think that even the Government of India would do anything except to discourage such motions. But holding as they do these.

The Inevitable.

The "Servant,"—The inevitables has happened. The Ministers have got a characteristic certificate from that great bulwark of the British Empire, Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Sir Michael writes in the August number of the "Fortnightly Review" that the Provincial Governments "have selected (as Ministers) not those best qualified to represent the great majority of the people, but those who were likely to give most trouble in opposition." We leave it to the ministers to work out which is the greater compliment—the reference to their representative character or the appreciation of their prowess as leaders of the opposition party.

An Obvious Misunderstanding.

The "Tribune,"—The Anglo Indian Press as well as that section of the Indian Press which is definitely inimical to the non-co-operation movement have now for some time been twitting the non-co-operators with what they are pleased to describe as the postponement of the date for the attainment of Swaraj from September to the end of December. One may think what one likes of this habit of fixing dates for everything which is fast coming into vogue, but obviously the charge of postponement in the present case betrays either ignorance or perversity. It is a matter of common knowledge that the date for Swaraj was not fixed at the Special Congress in September, but at the annua Congress in December. There is, therefore no question of postponement, if Swaraj is attained even in December. It is true that Mahatma Gandhi in his speech at the Special Congress did speak of the time-limit, but he spoke only as an individual, and his object was to persuade the Congress to accept his view. The Congress not having accepted that view then and having accepted it only four months later at Nagpur, the year at the end of which Swaraj is due must clearly be counted from the 31st December, 1920.

Railway Committee Report.

The "New India,"—It is some consolation, however, that the Committee are unanimous in their condemnation of the present system of management of Indian Railways by Boards located in Britain. We have indicated our sympathies, and in our opinion, the right course to be followed in the matter of management of railways. The Government, if they are persuaded about the necessity for the improvement of Indian industries and her general trade position, can have little hesitation in adopting State management. The Committee's recommendation regarding the abolition of the Railway Board must be welcomed. The Railway Board has been in practice more an obstacle to India's industrial advancement than otherwise, and few will mourn its abolition. We must express our general satisfaction with the recommendations, though it is highly regrettable that unanimity was not reached about the advocacy of State management.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The "New Times,—It may be assumed that the next President of the Congress will be Mr. C. R. Dass. All Congress Committees, except two, have recommended him for the Chair. It may be hoped that the other two will do the same and that Mr. Dass will be unanimously elected. His great sacrifice for the cause of non-cooperation, his high talents, his services (stretching over many years) to the National Movement fully entitle him to the honor,—the highest honor in the Nation's gift. And it may be hoped that deliberations of the next Congress which must face some very difficult questions will, under the presidency, of Mr. Das, be conducted with judgment, with courage and with a mighty faith in the victory of Freedom's Cause.

SHATTERED HOPE.

The "Ceylon Daily News,"—British Statesmen are said to be straining every nerve to discover a solution to the problem

(Continued in column 5.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES

2ND MEETING: 2ND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 19.

The following are the Handicaps, of the Second Meeting, Second Day, to be run on Wednesday, 21st September:—

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Galway Gate 9/6; Not Much 9/6; Poignant 9/5; Quarryman 9/0; Brendan 8/10; Simon's Choice 8/8; Verge 8/8; Bruce Lodge 8/5; Carborundum 8/5; Fretwork 8/2; Senparison 8/1; Monteith 8/0; Charlies Smiles 7/12; Violinist 7/11; Owen Roe 7/9; Cally 7/8; Dromio 7/5; We Two 7/5.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Galway Gate 9/6; Not Much 9/3; Quarryman 9/2; Verge 8/5; Goldgainer 8/3; Noutbutweel 8/1; Vallance 8/3; Dorania 7/11; Resilience 7/11; Charlies Smile 7/10; Camberley 7/8; Waynflete 7/8; Owen Roe 7/7.

THE STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Caraway 9/8; Charcoal 9/8; Liberty 9/6; Arclight 9/1; Paragua 9/1; Quite Dark 9/1; Antic 9/0; Crushed Glass 9/0; Viola 8/13; Little Cell 8/11; Heart Free 8/9; Polyoraman 8/8; Sangelo 8/7; Atrocity 8/7; Fitzclarence 8/6, La Hogue 8/6; Mimi 8/4; Murmansk 6/4; Christmas Holiday 8/3; Piccolo 8/3; Little Trout 8/1; Eager To 8/1; Cerago 8/0; Treasury 8/0; Cyanite 7/13; Dori 7/12; Anthracite 7/11; Verna 7/4.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Nizam-ul-Mulk 9/6; Waabik 9/0; Kusra 9/0; Porteullis 8/13; Dowlat 8/12; Golshan 8012; Hakum 8/11; Khaboor 8/10; Balloon 8/6; Nevermind 8/6; Bismark 8/5; Desert Flower 8/5; Huntsman 8/5; Kitchener 8/4; Royal Court 8/2; Gold King 8/2; Glencoe 7/13; Shums 7/13; Vershan 7/12; Aryil 7/12; Peninsula 7/9; Lamington 7/3; Magdala 7/3; Peshwa 7/2; Honey 7/2; Shanawaz 7/0; Haydn 6/12.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Treddle 10/2; Charcoal 9/12; Red Quill 9/10; Antic 9/6; Sahgelo 8/13; La Hogue 8/12; Thunder 8/12; Fitzclarence 8/12; Murmansk 6/10; Piccolo 8/10; Mossley 7/11; Millmount 7/10; Archer 7/9; Whit Week 7/8; Royal Jewel 7/6; White Bell 7/4; Pine Tree 7/4; Reciprocity 7/2; Festivity 7/0; Penny Pie 7/0; Balira 7/0.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mimi 9/13; Marcedia 9/13; Pourboire 9/12; Blackwater 9/10; Treasury 9/10; Gunning 9/7; Dori 9/7; Fleurbaix 9/6; Verna 9/1; Nerissa 8/3; Ensay 8/3; Princess Ila 8/2; Walhachin 8/1; Has Fancy 8/0; Glass Rock 7/13, Oregon Pine 7/12; Roi Grison 7/7; The Pony 7/7; Lomonds Pride 7/4; Lime House Lights 7/2; Old Sport 7/0.

THE RIPON PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Millmount 9/12; Mossley 9/12; Mametz 9/12; Archer 9/10; Royal Jewel 9/6; White Bell 9/4; Lemon 9/3; Gipsy's Advice 9/1; Penny Pie 9/0; Festivity 9/0; Elderdown 8/13; Ensay 8/13; Walhachin 8/10; Beggar Prince 8/10; Laodicea 8/10; Heir at Law 8/9; Oregon Pine 8/8; Pine Box 8/7; Quiver 8/7; Matchlock 8/6; Sandra 8/6; Japanese Pine 8/5; Gentle Saxon 8/5; Belstead 8/4; Fashion Plate 8/4; Roi Grison 8/0; Warburton 7/12; Lime House Lights 7/12; Steel Blue 7/12; Way of an Eagle 7/10; King's Own 7/9; Kaloolah 7/9; Magical Mike 7/7; Charles William 7/4; Elphene 7/3; Leicester Square 7/2; Easter Holiday 7/0; Hibernia 7/0; Substance 6/12.

THE BEDOWIN PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Dartmoor 9/10; Anaiza 9/6; Mandil 9/4; Khundil 9/3; Silver Streak 9/3; Trade Mark 8/13; Warminster 8/12; Ferry Boat 8/10; Durban 8/9; Karikata 8/7; Khaboor 8/5; Winning Post 8/4; Waabi 8/4; Porteullis 8/3; Zuheir 8/3; Dowlat 8/3; Hakum 8/0; Nevermind 7/13; Balloon 7/12; Bismark 7/12; Huntsman 7/8; Tiger 7/5; Dublin 7/4; Anxious 7/3.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SCOTLAND BEAT IRELAND (6-0.)

The matches in the International Charity Football were resumed yesterday after a week's interval, when Scotland met Ireland. The weather was fine, but the ground was on the heavy side owing to the rain of the last few days, and this by no means tended to good football. Scotland had the better balanced side, and deservedly won.

The Scots pressed for the greater part of the first half, and during this period got three goals, two through Walker and the other through Thow. Early in the second moiety Ireland made some incursions into their opponents' territory but failed to score. Then Scotland got a move on and added three more goals to their score, those responsible for them being Ireland, Walker and Munroe. Scotland then won by six goals to nil.

The teams:—

Scotland:—Goal—Perry; Backs—Littlewood and McCletton; Halves—James, Feryuson and Ireland; Forwards—Thow, Walker, Slater, Munro and Morren.

Ireland:—Goal—McGrath; Backs—Flynn and C. Kelly; Halves—Mcqueen, Cole and V. Kelly; Forwards—Emery, O'Neill, Lowry, Kilpatrick and Crirleky.

Referee:—Sergt.-Major Elkins.

"PARLIAMENTARY MANNERS."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For that priceless exhibition of Anglo-Indian manners printed the other day in "The Chronicle" over the signature of one Mr. Price, (—an M. L. A. Forsooth), I am sure all workers in the national cause must feel deeply grateful. Incidentally, the treasures of splenetic literature have been enriched and adorned by an occasion so precious and remarkable. There is a refreshing thoroughness about your correspondent which puts me in mind of General Dyer, the patronsaint of that political creed; like him, your correspondent believes in stopping onlp when the whole of his ammunition has run short. But unlike our hero of Jallianwalla, the harmless Mr. Price has been unable to wound the object of his attack. Those who know the serene personality whom your correspondent has been at so much pains to wound and afflict, will bear me out on this point.

Mr. Price, in the course of his wonderful studies in Shakespeare, must have doubtless come across the character of the heroine in *"Taming of the Shrew."* A deeper study of that character may be found especially edifying. In the meanwhile, the gentleman and his "sort" may rest assured that Mr. Gandhi is "famous" for his faculty of "humorous restraint" in the face of displays such as an M. L. A.'s.

A dose of calomel is good for the spleen, if the ailment is purely physical. When it is psychical, I doubt if even the brain-specialists of France (whose aid Mr. Price invokes against Mr. Gandhi) could effect a lasting cure.—Yours, etc.

"STUDENT OF SHAKESPEARE."

TRIUMPH OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

REPRESSION THE BEST PROOF

LALA LAJPATRAI ON PRESENT SITUATION.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 17.

Lala Lajpatrai writing on the situation in the "Bandematram" on "Impending Prosecutions" of certain leaders affirms that this shows the success of the non-co-operation movement. He says "save all embracing repression every other method has been tried to defeat the movement, viz., coaxing, flattery, appointments threats and misrepresentations but in vain. The movement is in full vigour and daily extending its circle of influence. Consequently the last measure to adopt is general and severe repression. Smaller and middling men were dealt with. There were hundreds of arrests and prosecutions in certain provinces This also proved unavailing hence the necessity for the Government to arrest the top leaders."

Lalaji advises the Govt. to permit no admixture of untruth in cases against leaders and to avoid display in effecting the arrests and exhorts people to observe restraint and forbearance and eschew violence and to partake in no disturbance or disorder if the leaders are arrested.

PICKETTING IN BOMBAY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the explanation made by Mr. Desai under the above heading appearing in your yesterday's issue and the statements made therein by Mr. Desai being misleading and void of truth (not to say anything of the impolite language used against me) I request that you will kindly publish my following explanation. As the allegations made by Mr. Desai are rather of alarming nature I have been compelled to make rather lengthy explanation in order that the public may have before it the true facts of the case and may then judge for itself and in interest of justice and truth I trust you will be good enough to spare the necessary space for this explanation.

The real facts of the case, Sir, are that on the 8th instant, two pickets began picketing my shop in an undesirable manner which might lead to breach of peace and thereupon they were arrested by the police and placed before the Presidency Magistrate, but as this case has been postponed to the 22nd instant, I have no desire to place here the facts of this case, but my object in alluding to this case is simply this that after these pickets were arrested their companions gathered round my shop and openly threatened to take revenge on me when the shops reopened after Mohrrum holidays and indeed true to their word on the night of the 13th instant, about half an hour before the shops were to re open I found my shop having been besiged by more than 50 pickets among whom could be apparently seen several undesirable faces and they openly boasted that they were there out of malice to take revenge for two of their gang having been arrested on the 8th instant, and this roudy behaviour on their part caused quite a lot of people to gather on the spot who were all out to see how the pickets revenged. At that time I can assure you that there was no police whatever on the post and thus there is no truth in Mr. Desai's statement that the presence of police was the cause of the people gathering there. Shortly after the shops reopened police arrived on the spot (which by the way was made up of two sepoys and one sergeant) and quietly watched the roudy behaviour of the pickets and it was quite natural that people should have gathered more and more after this, but the curiosity of the mob was more towards seeing how the pickets revenged on an old Parsi than on what police would do. Leaving aside the pickets let us see how their leaders Mr. Desai (with a thick stick in his hand) and Mr. Patel picketted my shop that day. The former taking me aside put before me in threatening tone a nice proposition that if I promised him on the spot not to renew my license next year he would get me rid of this picketing of my shop immediately while he would keep same on with other shops. His companion Mr. Patel proved himself even bolder and openly asserted in an excited tone that if I did not give way the result would be murder of 1,000 men for the sake of one man. It is a tissue of falsehood to say that pickets were carrying on their avocation 40 yards further from my shop. Surely Mr. Desai will fully remember that one of his pickets had the audacity of preventing myself from entering my shop when Mr. Desai himself intervened and made passage for me. I challenge Mr. Desai to prove that pickets were even 14 inches apart. Having been convinced from the roudy behaviour of the pickets that they were bent upon mischief and breach of peace on that day the police did call in additional help, but I am prepared to vouchsafe that at no time the police force was stronger than about 15 men including officers and this against a gang of over 50 pickets mostly consisting of undesirable faces. But what has Mr. Desai to say for having mobilised his gang of over 50 hooligans against one single old Parsi of my age, a law-abiding citizen carrying on his lawful avocation? Then with reference to Mr. Desai's allusion to Inspector Dalton having entered my shop it is true that a Police Officer (I don't know if he was Mr. Dalton or not) did enter my shop and this was with a view to enquire as to what had passed between me and Messrs. Desai and Patel as the officer put it to me that from the threatening tones of these gentlemen he apprehended something untoward had passed between us and in reply I did inform him that from the way in which these leaders talked to me there was not the slightest doubt that they were on that day bent upon mischief and were talking loosely of murders and pledges. But Mr. Desai is at his best when he starts his story of "Military Patrol" having appeared on the spot. This is one of Mr. Desai's biggest bombshells and I openly challenge Mr. Desai to prove that there was at that place at any time any Military Patrol. In short, Sir, the pickets having seen that all their plans for taking revenge on an old Parsi were upset by the timely arrival of the police on the spot are now inventing all sorts of stories to save their skins.—Yours, etc.,

TEMULJI DHUNJIBHAI.

182, Gunbow Street,
Fort, Sept. 15.

MILL STRIKE.

MR. BAPTISTA'S VIEWS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The strikes at the Rachel Sasoon and Century Mills have ended, but I wonder whether they they have furnished any lesson to the Millowners Association or the Management. I am afraid they will continue to mislead the public by attributing these strikes to the machinations of mischievous instigators. I should, therefore like to place a few facts before the public in order that they may judge between the Millworkers and Millowners.

The chief complaint at the Rachel Sasoon Mill was the inadquate supply of beams. A man works two machines. This requires a certain quantity of beams. If these be not forthcoming the output is reduced; and as the workman is paid by piece-work his earnings are reduced. Sometimes the deficiency is so great that one machine has to remain idle. The result is that the output is halved and the earnings are halved. This had been going on for two or three months without redress at the Rachel Sasoon Mill. The men demanded a regular and sufficient supply of beams for two machines in addition to the output on the working machine. They fortified their demand by precedent as they asserted that in the past years such compensation for idle machines was paid; but that it had been discontinued for some years. The discontinuance was overlooked as such enforced idleness was of a very rare occurence in recent years: but it had become diurnal at the Rachel Sasoon Mills for two or three months—before the strike. Mr. Stone admitted the deficiency in the supply of beams, stated that yarns had been ordered from England, that owing to strikes in England they were not yet delivered, but he assured me that the supply would now be sufficient as some quantity had already arrived, and he woud get more locally. The question of compensation for enforced idleness become consequently only theoretical. Nevertheless Mr. Stone declined to revive the past practice even if it existed, though he thought it never existed and was only now invented by the men. I have not come across any one more sympathetic than Mr. Stone and yet he could not see the reasonableness of compensating men for idleness occasioned by a deficient supply of beams. An employer by engaging a man to work two machines and paying him by piece-work impliedly contracts to keep him fully supplied, with beams to enable him to weave the largest quantity of cloth he is capable on two machines. Mr. Stone assured me he would rather close down the Mills than make this allowance. He enforced his argument by stating that it would at present pay the mill better to selling yarn than to converting it into cloth and then selling. Considering that the Charka movement had probably stimulated the demand for yarn I felt the force of this statement. Under the circumstances I advised the men to resume work telling them that the Sahib denied that any such allowance was given in the past, and that in any case he was not going to give it now. But I endeavoured to impress upon them that the question was of no importance as no machine would now be idle, and that in a fortnight they would get beams in such quantity that they would complain of too many beams. But the men insisted and a couple of days later Mr. Stone gently lets me down by conceding 8 as. per day per machine. His excuse is that he found from the records that such was the practice some ten or twelve years ago! *Qui palmam meruit, ferat.*

The second major complaint was that the rates had been reduced. The men prepared statement showing variations. Mr. Stone assured me that there was no reduction, and he was ready to rectify variations, if any. and agreed to put up a notice specifying the rates. The question of rates is very complex. Rates vary for different counts and cloth and the men suspect they are cheated by accountants. Mr. Stone offered to keep a clerk for this specific purpose so that the men can complain freely to him. It would certainly inspire more confidence if the man appointed were recommended by the Union of the men, if any, or by the men themselves where there was no Union. Mr. Stone believed that under the plea of reduced rates the men were really aiming at increased rates. We therefore discussed the question of rates. Mr. Stone at first assured me that Rachel rates were really better than the rates of any other mill in Bombay. Knowing that the men spoke well of the Bombay Dyeing rates I said to Mr. Stone 'I shall offer the men the Bombay Dyeing rates" For a moment he agreed, but he soon withdrew, as, upon calculation he found that the Bombay Dyeing rates was higher. Experience has taught me that once men go on a stike passions are roused, and it is very difficult to get them to resume work without offering them some inducement. I therefore tried to get something from Mr. Stone, but he declared that it was impossible, that the rates were fixed by the Millowners' Association. It appeared to me absurd for one rate to be fixed for all the mills as this made no allowance for impaired efficiency of machinery owing to age. The Rachel machinery was comparatively old. Mr. Stone while admitting some reduction in efficiency could not allow the men anything to make good the loss caused by the reduced efficiency. I urged the same argument upon Mr. C. N. Wadia of the Century Mills; but he too resolutely declined to concede any increment. He assured me he preferred to close the mill for a month. I told him I would advise the men to resume work, but requested him to allow them something afterwards. I was thinking of an allowance of 5 per cent. by way of compensation for reduced efficiency of the machinery. But Mr. Wadia would not promise anything. Anticipating I was on a hopeless mission, and having the case of the Rachel Sasoon Mills before me I said to Mr. Wadia if you would give anything to the men let me know now. Don't let down afterwards by making concessions in case the men decline to accept my advice to resume work. He assured me there would be no concession whatever. Imagine my surprise when I read that he has conceded ¾ of a pie per pound. This was not fair to me, but I can put up with such things where the men had won. It will also bring home to the men the value of strikes. There is no doubt the men deserve much more, but I shall deal with that question in my next letter. Meanwhile the Millowners' Association would do well to sanction this concession for all the Mills, if they wish to avert an inevitable strike. The knowledge of this concession wil soon spread. I shall not be surprised if there is a strike within a month in case the millowners delay the grant of this concession. The men know that now is the time for delivery and that a strike now is far more embarassing than a strike in December.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA.
President, Bombay Central Labour, Federation,
7A, Fort Street,
Bombay.

MILL OPERATIVES OF AHMEDABAD

EFFORTS TO AMELIORATE THEIR CONDITION.

The following is a summary of the fourth report of the work done by the Majur Office, in connection with the mill-operatives of Ahmedabad:—

The Majur Office of Ahmedabad has been doing useful work to ameliorate the condition of the mill-operatives of Ahmedabad in various ways.

About 38 schools of which 11 are day-schools and 27 night-schools, are imparting education to over 2,000 students.

No efforts are spared to make the mill-operatives realise the importance of observing the rules of sanitation. The hospitals conducted by the Office were taken advantage of by about 600 patients.

A highly commendable feature of the labour activities is the satisfactory progress of the cooperative credit societies which number four having 48 members. Seventeen members have been able to pay off their debts. In the course of last year the societies have lent about Rs. 7,000.

LABOURERS' GUILDS.

With a view to bring about smooth and immediate reconciliation of differences arising between the operatives and the mill owners, the mill-workers have organised into ten guilds such as weavers' guild, shoemakers' guild, etc. The number of the members is about 13.000 and the collection of their fees amount to Rs. 86.668.

The mill-operatives evince a great interest in the political activities of the country. More than 7,000 workers are members of the Congress and they have paid Rs. 50.000 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

BOMBAY MILLS RESUME WORK.

MRS. NAIDU'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

The strike of mill workers at Tardeo and Dadar which occurred on Saturday last happily ended without any serious result, thanks to the efforts of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Khilafat Volunteers. The Madhavji Dharamsey Mills at Tardeo, the Simplex, Hindustan, Bradbury and Indian Cotton Mills at Jacob Circle and the Kastoorchand Mills at Dadar all resumed normal work since yesterday.

A handbill in Marathi was issued yesterday by the Provincial Congress Committee and Khilafat Committee signed by Mrs. Naidu and Mr. A. Khatri among the mill workers which ran as follows:—

EFFECT OF HANDBILL.

"Distressing news has reached our ears that owing to the arrest of the Ali Brothers some mill-hands have struck work. This strike is against the wishes of the arrested brothers and that it would lead to a breach peace and obstruct the work of Mahatma Gandhi. All the mill hands are therefore requested to resume work. By mill strikes the loss to the country would be the delay in the preparation of Swadeshi cloth; also it would impede the boycott of foreign cloth. It is necessary only to avoid drinking liquor."

There was a salutory effect of this handbill on the mill workers, who all with one accord resumed work and the mill area therefore was ushered into its normal quietness.

MIXED UP POLITICS WITH LABOUR.

MR. BAPTISTA WANTS TO RESIGN PRESIDENTSHIP OF G. I. P. RY. UNION.

We are asked by Mr. Baptista to publish the following letter which he has svent the Mr. Jhabwalla:—I shall be obliged if you will place my resignation of the Presidentship of the G. I. P. Ry. Workshop Union before the Members for acceptance. My reason is that I cannot share the responsibility of a President for acts and resolutions of which I know absolutely nothing. As Secretary it was your duty to keep me informed of important matters and especially of grievances from which you apprehended serious trouble e.g., the width of the Gate. You have not done so. You have convened and held meetings of which no intimation whatever was given to me. You have proposed and passed resolutions without giving me any opportunity of cosidering the same and advising the members. The first intimation I have had of these resolutions is the publication thereof in the Newspapers. The Vice-President has been conducting the correspondence of the Union with the Railway officials himself through the President is available. Finally you have mixed up politics with Trade Union affairs in a manner calculated to do harm to the cause of Trade Union in Bombay. I, Therefore, feel constrained to resign in order to repudiate all responsibility for the present management of the affairs of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop Union.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF A. I. T. N. CONGRESS.

An emergency meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress Committee to discuss the agenda of the International Labour Conference which meets at Geneva on the 25th of October, will be held at the Head Office 7A, Fort Street, Bombay, opposite Bombay General Post Office on Saturday the 1st of October at 4 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

INCREASED WATER-SUPPLY.

COMMISSIONER'S PROMISE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding.

Most of the Corporation's time was spent on discussion of a letter to the Corporation, dated the 16th August 1921, from Mr. Shiavax Sheriarji Patel and others, tenants on the top floor of buildings situated at Dhobi Talao and surrounding locality stating that since October last they do not get any water for flushing purposes and for their daily use; that when they read last month in the papers that the lakes supplying water to the City were on the point of overflowing, they expected that a free supply of water would be given to them, but to their great disappointment their difficulties have remained the same, and that they are not getting water for even ten or fifteen minutes; that the pressure with which water is supplied in their locality is not sufficient to raise it to the top floors, when the tenants on the lower floors keep their taps open; that a decent supply of water with pressure enough to raise it to the top most flo and an hour after 6 p.m. in the evening will give some relief to them. Forwarding certain tables showing the time of supply and the pressure on different dates and the number of taps in the chawls for the poor and requesting that the Water Department may be instructed to give them a supply of water sufficient for their daily household purposes in the manner stated above.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master had moved at the last meeting that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that the supply of water in normal time a few years back was 51 millions whereas the present supply was 39 millions gallons only. He suggested that the best way to get normal supply was to get pipes of more width in the city than it was at present.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.- moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Water Committee for enquiry with power to call the petitioners and make personal investigation.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said that if a petition signed by 500 men was sent to the Corporation, it meant, there was some truth in that. This sort of complaints the Corporation have been receiving periodically and it was up to them to redress the grievance.

Mr. P. J. Murzban was of opinion that the whole city was receiving a normal supply except Dhobi Talao.

Mr. R. D. Hughes wanted to know the exact procedure in regard to such complaints, whether it should go to the Water Engineer or the Secretary or Commissioner. He suggested that in a case like this the Corporation should have a note from the Water Engineer explaining the position so that Corporation's time of discussion be saved.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the position of water reserve in different lakes was far better than what it was in 1918. By sending it to the Committee it would take a long time for its disposal and in the meantime the people will continue suffering. He suggested that the Commissioner should give an extra 3 millions per day. At present, the supply was 27 millions gallons less per week from Vehar. He therefore moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Water Supply Committee and in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to supply 3 million gallons more per day.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said a month ago he had told the Corporation that he had raised the supply by seven millions per day. He also promised an extra supply of three millions if the Vehar Lake was full. Fortunately, the good monsoon had very much improved the position and he was going to suggest at next Thursday's Wator Supply Committee's meeting to give effect to this suggestion, if in the mind of the Hydraulic Engineer it was safe to do so, from the following day.

Mr. Mody's amendment being put to vote, was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

FORGING FOR HIS OWN RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

Safdar Niazali Khan, an educated Mahomedan prisoner, who forged the name of Mr Montgomery, Secretary to Government of Bombay on an order for his own release from the Yeravda Central Jail where he was undergoing a sentence of two years for cheating, has been found guilty and sentenced to four years rigorous imprison by the Sessions Judge of Poona.

DR. PARANJPE CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Akola, Sept. 19.

Mr. A. Rahim Khan, First Class Magistrate has framed a charge under section 124 A I.P.C., against Dr. N. S. Paranjpe.

A successful meeting was held at Jhalod for preaching non-violence to Bhils and other people of Godhra. Mr. Mukadam in addressing them, showed how the Reform League was incapable of securing India Freedom. Mr. J. Mehta is expected on a lecturing tour in Panchmahals.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	18 30
Madras Mail	3 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 15
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station Daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshgwar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 19	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RAGHAVAYA.—Mr. Bellary, (Solicitor, Senior Partner of Messrs. Raghavaya Nagindas and Co.), at Bangalore on the 17th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMAN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning the 20th instant at at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

Clan Line Urquhart left Liverpool evening of fourteenth Clan Line Mackenzie left Suez afternoon of fourteenth.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer Narkunda with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Discourse will be given by Professor Parker M.A., of Wilson College on Fairies in English Literature to-day at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. Brander, Ridge House, Ridge Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

PANDIT KRIPARAM'S NEW ADDRESS.

As will be seen from an advertisment which appears elsewhere, the well-known leprosy-curer Pandit Kriparam has shifted from his former address and is staying at Lingaya Sayanna's House, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be seen daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 6 and 8 p.m.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY SOLICITOR.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. B. Raghavayya, Solicitor, Bombay High Court, which took place at Bangalore. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He had been in practice for nearly 20 years. His office was closed yesterday out of respect for his memory.

MISSING CINEMA STAR.

Mr. Barjor S. Singanporia writes to say:—The information received here some few months back of the disappearance from France of miss Pearl white one of the greatest Cinema serial stars of America is not true. She is at present safe and sound in America and she has been reported to be single again. The above information read in the "Cinema Picture show" which I received by the last mail from London.

CORONER'S COURT.

SAD END OF A PARSI STUDENT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a Parsi Medical Student of 4th year named Burjorji Phiroshaw Bhesania (25) who took one ounce of Prussia Acid and killed himself.

The evidence showed that the deceased wrote a letter to Dr. Adeshir Koyajo Contractor thanking him for his past kindness and intimating him that he had taken Prussic Acid and that in case of his death he (doctor) should certify it as a result of heart failure. The deceased seems to have taken to heart the separation of his uncle.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by Prussia Acid which the deceased had voluntarily administered to himself.

"THE LOKSHAHI" CASE.

ACCUSED NOT GOING TO DEFEND.

The Magistrate in the course of the proceeding's asked the accused if they would like to be tried by the High Court Sessions or by His Worship. The accused showed utter indifference saying they were not going to defend themselves. Accused No. 2 said he was merely a Printer and Accused No. 1 was the Editor and they were not going to enter any defence but would submit their statements at a later stage.

His Worship asked Mr. Pettigara to supply the accused with the original Marathi copies as well as the translation which he promised to do.

The case was then adjourned till 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. His Worship intimating that on perusal of the articles if he found he could not pass adequate sentence, he would commit the accused to the Sessions.

DIED OF DROWNING.

Another inquest was on the body of a woman Hirabai (15) which was found floating in a well at Sion. The jury returned a verdict of death due to drowning but there was no evidence to show as to how it occurred.

CORONER'S COURT.

BODY FOUND FLOATING IN A WELL.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on Sunday on the body of Kastoorbai (35) residing with her husband Pragji Jetha, a Silversmith of Wadaadia.

The deceased was of unsound mind for the last two years. Her husband found her missing yesterday and on search being made, her body was traced floating in a well.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 20, 1921.

HELP ANGORA.

Whether the reverse which the Greek army has suffered before Angora is "disastrous" as the "Daily Express" Constantinople correspondent described it, or the merest fleabite as the Greek Minister in London makes it out to be, there is one point on which we are assured and that is that in the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet "the proper moment for intervention has not yet arrived." From our past experience of the benevolence of the neutrality of British Governments where Turkey is concerned we should be inclined to say that the phrase means pretty clearly that in the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George's Government the Greeks are not yet beaten. Although no prophet, we will risk the prophecy that when the tide of war turns definitely against Greece, the proper moment for intervention will be held to have arrived. The Greeks are pretty sure to say so, and Sir Basil Zaharoff, the richest man in the world will be able to imbue Mr. Lloyd George as usual with the Greek point of view. That is a move which India has to watch for, and resist when it is made; as we believe that it is certain to be made. The pan-Christian fanatics and the Greek imperialists, who masquerade as patriotic Englishmen and have unfortunately got a hold upon the Government, will never let the Greeks be deprived of all their "victories," if they can help it.

Everybody must remember how at the beginning of the Balkan War, British Statesmen declared in unqualified terms that neither of the belligerents would be allowed to retain any territory which their troops might overrun in the course of the war, and how when the Turks were seen to be defeated the tune was changed to "Our Christian brothers ought not to be deprived of the fruits of victory." Everyone remembers that. But everyone does not remember, for few people know, that the Turkish army on the Bulgarian front was never beaten in that way. Properly speaking, it was in fact the only "Turkish army" in the field. The Greeks and Serbs had to deal only with the ordinary peace-time garrisons. That army, in accordance with a plan made years before by Von der Golz, retired before the advancing enemy, making a three days stand at Luleh Burgas (strictly according to plan) and then retiring again on to the Chatalja Lines. Though it was ill equipped and under strength, it fought so well at Luleh Burghas that the Bulgars were unable to pursue for twelve days; and at Chatalja it inflicted a severe defeat upon the Bulgars. The army then was preparing to carry out the second part of Von der Golz's plan —advance in force against a stricken enemy—when the Powers considered that "the proper moment for intervention had arrived," and the servile Turkish Government, terrorised also by the propagandist news of overwhelming Bulgar victories which had appeared in the European Press, ordained an Armistice. After the young Turks returned to power in January, the country before Chatalja forts was under water, and it was too late. We feel pretty sure that the Angora Government will not accept the verdict of the Allies as to "the proper moment for intervention," but its refusal to do so is pretty certain to be treated as *lese Majeste* and unless the friends of Turkey insist upon the Turkish point of view receiving due consideration from the British Government, we have some ground to fear (threats have been muttered in the British Parliament) that that refusal may be made the pretext for Allied "intervention" of another sort. If that were to happen, all possibility of reconciliation between Asia and Europe would be at an end. For this is not an affair of Turks only or of Muslims only. It concerns every Asiatic and non-Christian; for the status of every Asiatic and non-Christian in the world will be lowered if the gallant little Turkish Power, which stands for Asia facing Europe, and Islam facing Christendom, is crushed out by the action of the Powers, supporting "Christian" Greece.

At present it would appear that the Turkish army, though an improvised one, greatly inferior in arms and equipment to the Greek, has not only fought the Greek Army to a standstill but has forced it to retire on a wide front. It seems only fair that they should have the chance of showing what they can do against the Greeks with equal arms and equipment. India can give them that chance, if she will give them credit; and the credit of all India in the European money market ought to be at the disposal of a noble Asiatic race which is fighting for the right to live of Asiatic peoples and whose national aims have been adopted as the aims of India. If the Government of India wishes to prove that it is still the champion of the aims of the Indian Muslims and their sympathisers even after the recent prosecutions, here is the opportunity; and we can say with truth that the individuals whom they have chosen to prosecute for a whole nation's "fault" will be the first to thank them, if they help the Turks in their just fight, instead of merely "sympathising." We are sick of "sympathy."

THE IRISH DEADLOCK.

It would be a calamity of the first magnitude to let the Irish negotiations, which have proceeded smoothly so far, be broken off abruptly at the stage which they have now reached. From the correspondence which has passed between the Premier and Mr. De Valera since the commencement of the pourparlers it must be obvious to every impartial critic that the present deadlock has been brought about by a surprise sprung from the side, not of the Sinn Fein leader, but of the Premier. It would be unfair to charge Mr. De Valera with unexpectedly raising a new and insurmountable difficulty in the way of the negotiations. On the other hand, the surprise of Mr. De Valera and his colleagues at the abrupt cancellation of the Conference by the Premier must appear to be genuine. Throughout the negotiations the position of the Sinn Fein leaders has been made clear by them. They have spoken not in their individual capacity, but as the elected representatives of the Irish people and the nominees of their parliament, the Dail Eireann. That Mr. De Valera has advanced no new claim on behalf of himself and his colleagues will be obvious from the fact that in his final wire to Mr. De Valera cancelling the Inverness Conference the reason given by the Premier for the step is that "reiteration of Mr. De Valera's claim to negotiate with the Government as the representative of an Independent Sovereign State would make the Conference impossible." So, Mr. Lloyd George himself admits that Mr. De Valera has only reiterated his claim. Why was no objection taken earlier by the Premier to negociate with the spokesmen of the Dail Eireann, if the position taken by the latter was impossible of recognition by the British Government? Did Mr Lloyd George entertain the secret hope that he would be able to catch the Sinn Fein leaders tripping in the course of the negotations, if somehow they were led to forget the position they had originally taken up? On any other assumption, one finds it difficult to account for the Premier's abrupt termination of the negotiations. Mr. De Valera and his colleagues have shown themselves to be quite wide-awake.

The more important question, however, is not whether the responsibility for the present deadlock rests with the Premier or with Mr. De Valera and his colleagues. The real question is whether the negotiations can be resumed with a view to an amicable and peaceful solution of the Irish problem. One cannot contemplate without horror the prospect of the island being plunged again into an intensified form of the orgy of murder, arson and rapine which have disgraced the administration of Ireland during the past two years. Are the Premier and his colleagues prepared to stage anew the tragedy of Ireland for the delectation of a world crying for peace? If the Premier thinks that his Government, at any rate, cannot treat with the Dail Eireann, without compromising their position in the eyes of the nation, the only honorable course for him is to tender his resignation and leave it to the nation to choose the Government that would properly tackle the Irish problem. The Irish issue is of a sufficiently great magnitude to justify an appeal to the country. Let a general election clear the air not only regarding this issue but also regarding other sins of commission and omission on the part of the Coalition Government, which the majority of the nation must be feeling has outlived its usefulness.

Notes of the Day.

General Smuts and Kenya.

General Smuts would have exercised his statesmanship better, we think, if he had declined to receive the deputation of the Kenya Colonists, but since he preferred to receive them he did well to let the reception be wholly unofficial. The mission on which the deputation had come was to win over his sympathies, personal as well as official, to the anti-Indian crusade in which the Kenya Colonists are engaged. As General Smuts himself made it known while in England recently, his sympathies are largely with these White Colonists and he has expressed the view that Indians would be well advised if they sought out some other field for colonisation than East Africa, leaving the latter to the Whites for "development." If it were not for his present official position, we are afraid General Smuts would have cast all his notions of higher statesmanship to the winds and whole-heartedly taken up the cause of his White compatriots of East Africa. But being the head of a State, he recognises that the problem has to be solved more delicately, especially when India has begun to assert her equality of status in the Commonwealth. Hence, though he, no doubt, fully sympathises with the object of the Kenya Colonists to keep East Africa as a preserve for the Whites, he cautions them against resort to unconstitutional methods of agitation, as that would, in his opinion, alienate sympathy in Great Britain. General Smuts does not appear, at least in Reuter's report of the interview, to rule out, as altogether out of consideration, unconstitutional methods. He told the deputation that constitutional methods were "more likely" to achieve the Colonists' ends than unconstitutional methods. Those who make a fetish of so-called "constitutional methods" will please note the fact. We know something of the "unconstitutional methods" which the Kenya Whites have in view. They have been indulging in talk of resisting with arms the entry of Indians into East Africa, should the Government refuse to shut out the Indians. Incitements to violence by the "natives" of East Africa against the Indians will also be part of the campaign against the Indians. It is to the credit of General Smuts that he has lent no countenance to these violent aims of the Whites.

Gratuitous Insults.

The leakage of the fact that Major F. H. Tyas, General Secretary of the European Association, in his evidence before the Military Requirements Committee has cast certain aspersions on the fighting qualities of the Anglo-Indians, has created a furore in the latter community. Major Tyas appears to have stated that his Association considers that the Auxiliary Force is practically useless, that it is not up to strength and that its members, especially in the towns, are mostly Anglo-Indians, "who, although they may be excellent at firing at a mark, are not considered of much value when the mark is firing back at them." It is easy to see that such a damaging remark would be highly resented by the community, but the worthy Major apparently does not repent of his views, for he has given them further publicity in the journal of his Association, though he has been made the target of angry attacks from all parts of India. The Commander-in-Chief as well as the Military Requirements Committee, however, have come to the rescue of the Anglo-Indians and have officially repudiated Major Tyas's views and given the Anglo-Indians a certificate of merit, so to say. The Committee, who are a purdahnashin body, have felt it incumbent on them to issue a Press communique in which they "desire publicly to dissociate themselves from the views and opinions expressed by Major Tyas in cross-examination, and to state that his oral evidence carried such weight only as might be attached to a witness who had been in India for a short period of nine months, and did not influence them in considering the problem of the military requirements of India." So far so good. But what have the Committee to say to the following extraordinary statement of Major Tyas made before them in the course of his evidence, in reply to a question put by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer whether he would trust an Indian (with arms):—"I would rather answer that question by telling you what an eminent Indian Barrister recently said to an eminent English Barrister, 'Never trust an Indian. What is born in the bone must come out in the flesh.. I think, I believe, that you would trust me, take my advice, never trust an Indian.'" We hope the Committee will be as prompt in repudiating this libel on Indians as they were in dissociating themselves from the Major's views about the fighting qualities of Anglo-Indians.

Only an Indian!

Under the headlines "Friendless in London", "Indian Ayah's Story of Mistress's Assault", the "Daily Graphic", in its issue of the 11th August, publishes the following:—

"Stated to be 'homeless, penniless and friendless in London', Kathleen Sadler, an Indian ayah (nursemaid), summoned her mistress, Margaret Crowder, wife of a Bombay merchant, for assault, at Ealing yesterday.

The ayah said she came to England with Mrs. Crowder, who had since struck her, smacked her face and pushed her downstairs.

Martin Henry Crowder, the husband, whom the woman court missionary said was 'like a raving lunatic' when she called on him, denied that he treated the girl like a slave or that she was forbidden to go out.

The Bench decided that the assault was not serious, and dismissed the summons under the First Offenders' Act on Mrs. Crowder paying three guineas costs."

So far as Indians are concerned there does not appear to be much to choose between "British Justice made in India" and that dispensed to them in England. When Lord Reading retires from India, it is to be hoped he will apply himself to the task of clarifying British Justice of all adulterating elements in the same way as he is attempting to do in India.

Gujerati Students in Poona.

The Gujerati Bandhu Samaj of Poona, as the report for the year 1920-21 of that Association observes, has been doing very valuable work during the last eight years among Gujerati students. Poona being one of the centres of education and having many other attractions, its healthy climate being only one of them, students from all parts of the Presidency naturally flock there. It is left for associations of the type of the Bandhu Samaj to give facilities and comfort to the students who are strangers in Poona. The Bandhu Samaj had quite a small beginning about eight years back, but the patient and energetic work of its secretaries has made it a most useful institution. In this connection we would specially mention the name of Prof. J. P. Trivedi of the Agriculture College, who has taken a keen interest in the progress and well-being of the Bandhu Samaj. His unassuming, comradelike behaviour towards the students has quite deservedly won him their gratitude and affection. We should like to suggest that the Bandhu Samaj should not confine its activities to holding fortnightly meetings and annual gatherings, but should take up seriously the question of social service by starting night schools, dispensaries and educative propaganda among the depressed classes. This is essentially a time for work, and ceaseless work. What the country needs at present is a band of selfless social workers prepared to help humanity in every possible way.

Tagore-Gandhi Interview.

We reproduced in these columns the other day a brief letter addressed by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to the "Englishman" repudiating the garbled report of Mahatma Gandhi's interview with him which had appeared in that journal. The following further communication from the poet appearing in the Calcutta press puts the clincher on the subject:—

My attention has been drawn to two leading articles in the editorial columns of your paper under the heading "Tagore-Gandhi interview." These articles are based on a special report published in the "Statesman" newspaper professing to give a summary of a private conversation held in my house between Mahatma Gandhi and myself at which no one else except Mr. C. F. Andrews was present. The report itself was a clumsy fabrication made up of conjectures and mentioning many things which were not referred to in our conversation at all. But much worse than this is the fact that the report puts into the mouth of Mahatma Gandhi, who is the very soul of honour and truth, expressions about the attainment of Swaraj which would imply crookedness of policy. Even to mention such a thing in relation to Mahatmaji is insulting and I see that he has himself denied having said anything of the kind. This should be sufficient for every thinking man. But I cannot refrain from adding my own indignant protest against the publication of such mischievous reports and against the tone of your own comments upon them. I would add also my own emphatic declaration that no expressions of this nature were ever used by Mahatma Gandhi in my presence. In conclusion I would take this opportunity of asserting once more my profound belief in Mahatma Gandhi's greatness of soul and my conviction that he is working a miracle in the political transformation of India for which service to my country I offer him my homage.

(Sd.) RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The Anglo-Indian newspapers and a section of the Moderate press who have been exploiting the interview for the purpose of vilifying Mahatma Gandhi and misrepresenting the movement led by him, will, we hope take note of the poet's letter and have candour enough to express their regret for the injustice they have done both to the poet and Mahatma Gandhi.

IRELAND'S RIGHT.

NOT TO BE IRREPARABLY PREJUDICED.

MR. DEVALERA'S REPLY TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

Mr. De Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George says:—I am surprised that you do not see that if we accepted the Conference on the basis of your letter of September 7th without making our position quite clear, Ireland's representatives would enter the Conference with their position misunderstood and cause Ireland's right to be irreparably prejudiced. Throughout the discussions you have defined your Government's position. We have defined ours. If the positions were not definitely opposed there would be no problem to be discussed. It should be obvious that in a case like ours, if there is to be any result of negotiations we must meet without prejudice and untrammelled by any conditions whatsoever, except those imposed by the facts as we know them.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

RECOGNITION OF IRELAND'S STATUS NOT TO BE A CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 19.

There is disposition to regard the Irish situation as being somewhat relieved by Mr. De Valera's latest telegram, which is interpreted as indicating that Sinn Fein does not desire to make the Government's recognition of Ireland as a Sovereign State, a condition precedent to further negotiations. An idea is entertained that some common formula will be found which will enable a Conference to take place.

CONFERENCE IMPOSSIBLE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY TO MR. DE VALERA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 19

Mr. Lloyd George has replied to Mr. De Valera's letter of 16th saying that the Government cannot consent to any abandonment however informal of the principle of allegiance to the King on which the whole fabric of the Empire and every constitution within it is based. While Mr. De Valera insists upon claiming that the Irish Delegates should confer as the representatives of an Independent Sovereign State the Conference is impossible.

CONFERENCE TO SECURE RESULT ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH ISLANDS.

MR. DE VALERA'S APPARENT CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 19.

Mr. De Valera wired the reply to Mr. Lloyd George to-night saying: "We have but one object at heart namely setting up of the Conference on such a basis of truth and reality as, would make it possible to secure the result which the people of two islands so ardently desire."

DEATH OF A FILM ACTRESS.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST FILM ACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 19.

San Francisco.—The Coroner's jury which inquired into the death of a film actress, named Virginia Rappe, has returned a verdict of man-slaughter against Fatty Arbuckle, a film actor. Miss Rappe died after a party in Arbuckle's apartment and Arbuckle has been charged with murder in connection with her death. The jury added a rider recommending the authorities to take steps "to prevent further recurrence of such events so that San Francisco shall not be made a rendezvous of gangs of debauchees."

After the Grand Jury's incident of Arbuckle on the charge of man-slaughter, the Judge fixed bail at five thousand dollars cash, but the District Attorney declared that bail was impossible until the charge of murder, on which Arbuckle is to be tried, had been settled.

MORE PUBLICITY FOR LEAGUE'S ACTIVITY IN FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

The Assembly has unanimously adopted the resolution proposed by Lord Robert Cecil in favour of more extended publicity for the Council's activity in the future.

GERMANY AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

ECONOMIC SANCTION NOT TO BE REMOVED.

CONVERSATIONS PROCEEDING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

On the ground that Germany has not fulfilled her obligations, the French Foreign Office announces continuance of the economic sanctions which the Supreme Council decided should be removed on September 15th subject to Germany's observing certain obligations.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin declares that Germany has paid a milliard gold marks and also agreed in principle to the creation of an Inter-Allied organisation with a view to preventing unfair discrimination regarding the import and export licences, thus meeting the Allies' demands.

The whole trouble has reference to the competence of this organisation, which France maintains should have the full authority to dictate to Germany concerning all the licences, whereas Reuter learns that the authoritative London view seems to be that Germany would gain little from the raising of the sanctions in the event of adoption of the French plan.

Conversations are proceeding in London, Paris and Coblenz.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

M. BRIAND TO LEAD FRENCH DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

Paris.—M. Briand will head the French Delegation to Washington. He will probably be accompanied by M. Harrant, who as ex-Governor of Indo-China is particularly qualified to speak on the Pacific question. The other two delegates have not yet been chosen.

TREASURY BILLS.

LOWEST DISCOUNT RATE PAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 19.

The lowest discount rate paid by the Government for the three month's Treasury Bills since the resumption of the tender system, was recorded yesterday. The average rate in respect of forty-five millions sterling was a shade over four per cent. compared with the close on six per cent. in April.

INDO-BURMA OILFIELD LTD.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURE STOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Indo-Burma Oilfield, Limited, is issuing a quarter of a million sterling ten per cent. first mortgage convertible debenture stock at par repayable on June 30th, 1924, at 110. Only £195,000 sterling worth of stock is being issued here, as £55,000 has already been subscribed in India. It is estimated that the proceeds will be sufficient to bring the company to the self-supporting stage.

SALVATION ARMY.

MISSIONARY DEMONSTRATION AT CLAPTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

A great Salvation Army missionary demonstration at Clapton, presided over by General Booth, was attended by 130 officers who are going to India. Seventy-three of them are going out for the first time. The appointments held by the officers will be of very varied descriptions.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

GOVERNMENT HELP FOR USEFUL PUBLIC WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

The Cabinet Unemployment Committee has adopted a scheme, whereby the Government will for a certain number of years pay half the interest on the loans raised by the local authorities for useful public works commenced before December 31st.

PREMIER'S HEALLTH IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 19.

Dentist to-day lanced an abscess in Mr. Lloyd George's tooth which has been the cause of his indisposition with the result that the Premier is much better.

"GOOD-SENT ARRESTS."

"BE NON-VIOLENT UNDER GRAVEST PROVOCATION."

MAHATMA GANDHI AT MADRAS.

MRS. MAHOMED ALI ON HER HUSBAND'S ARREST.

A monster meeting was held at Madras on the evening of September 15 at 5-30 at the Beach opposite the Presidency College to hear Mahatma Gandhi, on "Swadeshi."

The Mahatma and party arrived at about 5-30 p.m. and were given a very enthusiastic reception. The leading citizens of Madras received the Mahatma at the entrance to the passage leading to the platform. The Mahatma took his seat on a higher dais and Mr. Yakub Hassan (the chairman) and Begum Sahiba of Moulana Mahomed Ali took their seats on a lower dais. Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, C. Rajagopalachari, T. V. Venkatarama Aiyar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar, K. Venkattappayya, T. Prakasam, V. Ramadass, V. Chakkarai, S. Satyamurti, A. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, Moulana Azad Sobhani and Shafi Mahomed.

On the motion of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Mr. Yakub Hassan was voted to the chair.

Mr. Yakub Hassan in opening the proceedings of the meeting said that they had all expected to meet Moulana Mahomed Ali but were disappointed. However Begum Sahiba of Moulana Mahomed Ali to whom he offered a welcome on their behalf would address them a few words. The arrest of Moulana Mahomed Ali was a matter for great congratulation, for that meant that they had won the first battle in the war of non-cooperation. That arrest would rouse the people throughout India, even those people who had been fighting shy of the non-cooperation cause, to work for the realisation of the goal of Swaraj sooner than they had expected some time ago.

MAHATMAJI'S ADDRESS.

Mahatma Gandhi, who on rising was received with an enthusiastic ovation, addressed the audience in clear and ringing tones for over an hour and was heard with great attention. The speech was in English and was translated sentence by sentence by Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar first and then by Mr. S. Satyamurti. The Mahatmaji said.—

Mr. Chairman and Friends,—As usual I have to offer my apologies to you for my physical inability to speak to you standing. I would like all the audience that is at the back to preserve complete silence if they want to follow my remarks. I would ask the whole of the audience also neither to give applause nor to cry out "shame", "shame." If you are in earnest about fulfilling the programme set before the country by the National Congress held in September at Nagpur believe me you will not be able to do so either by applause or by "shame", "shame." It is necessary for us to become far more serious and businesslike than we have hitherto been. We have only a few months in order to fulfil our programme and to establish Swaraj. We have far too little time, humanly speaking, in order to obtain redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. Happily I see signs about me every day that God is with us. And I know—I have no doubt you also know—that God can make us succeed even if we may seem—humanly speaking again, to be weakest.

ARREST OF MAHOMED ALI.

I verily believe that this arrest at Waltair of Moulana Mahomed Ali has come to us as a God-send. God only knows how he tried, his brother tried and I tried to keep them out of gaol by every honest legitimate means worthy of non-cooperators. All that a brave man can do, Moulana Mahomed Ali did in order to keep himself on the straight and narrow path; and the burden rests upon the shoulders of the Viceroy to show what new situation has developed to justify the arrest of Moulana Mahomed Ali when he was on a mission of peace and goodwill. Ever since that celebrated and much discussed statement signed by the Brothers, Moulana Mahomed Ali has been more or less with me. I am here to testify to the whole of this audience and through this audience to the whole of India that I have not found Moulana Mahomed Ali to depart by a hair's breadth from the promise that he made to India in the name of his God, that he will not incite to violence. I assure you that in private and in public, in season and out of season, Moulana Mahomed Ali has emphasized the necessity for observance of complete non-violence by the people of India. He has been telling everyone who has met him and he has been assuring all the audience, numerous as they were that the only condition of success—the indispensable condition for Swaraj or for the Khilafat wrong or for the Punjab wrong was the complete retention of non-violent spirit by the people of India. But the Ali Brothers are no cowards. And if anybody dreamt or thought that the "statement" meant a change in their attitude or a change in their language they were mistaken. I have not had the privilege of meeting two braver and truer souls. I assure you that both the Brothers are transparently sincere. But I admit they are capable of and are fond of using strong language, and calling a spade a spade. (Suppressed laughter.) They as brave men and as strong men have endeavoured and were able to pour a little bit of their own bravery and strength into their audience. But in their own incomparable manner they have also disciplined themselves to the best of their ability with the strength and bravery that they infected their followers with. It is my conviction that no two Mussalmans have tried more than they have to retain a non-violent atmosphere throughout the length and breadth of India; and the Government need not, therefore, be surprised if I charge them with having imprisoned or attempted to imprison the Khilafat with the imprisonment of Moulana Mahomed Ali.

MOPLAH RIOTS.

It was open to the Government, powerful as that Government is to invite the Ali Brothers and me to enter the disturbed area and give us an opportunity to procure calmness and peace in that disturbed land. I am sure that much innocent blood would have been spared. I am sure that the desolation of many a Hindu household would have also been spared. But I must be forgiven if again I charge the Government with a desire to incite the populace to violence. They have no room in this system of Government under which we are governed for strong, brave and true men. The only place they have for such men is their prisons.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

My heart goes out to those men who have been so much afflicted in Malabar, I am aware that our Moplah brethren, undisciplined as they have been all these long long years, have gone mad. I am aware that they have committed a sin against the Khilafat and against their own country. The whole of India to-day is under an obligation to remain non-violent even under the gravest provocation. The desolation of the Hindu households shows clearly to me that the message, the healing message, of non-violent non-cooperation had not penetrated Moplah households in that area. And I have evidence which I have no reason to doubt, that those parts in which our Moplah countrymen went mad were not touched by the spirit of non-cooperation. I am aware that non-cooperators were deliberately prevented from going to those parts by the authorities. But I hope that my Hindu countrymen will keep their senses. Even assuming, as I am not prepared to assume, that all the stories that have come to us through Government circles of forced conversions are true, you, the Hindu part of this audience, will believe with me that ought not to put such a strain upon our loyalty to the creed of Hindu-Moslem unity as to break it. We must not expect all of a

(Continued on next page.)

THE ANSWER TO "REPRESSION."

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

LET EVERY LOYAL CHILD of Mother Hind;

LET EVERYBODY who desires the righting of the PUNJAB and Khilafat WRONGS, and wishes to to see INDIA FREE;

LET ALL RIGHT THINKING, Men and Women of India, enlist now in the Army of NON-VIOLENT NON-CO-OPERATION, in accordance with the Congress Resolutions, and

WEAR KHADI.

KENYA COLONISTS' DEPUTATION.

GEN. SMUTS' ADVICE.

STRICT ADHERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL METHODS URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

Cape Town.—General Smuts for reasons of policy was unable to receive the deputation of the Kenya colonists officially, but in the course of a long unofficial reception he showed keen and sympathetic interest in the aims of the Deputation but counselled strict adherence to constitutional methods as more likely to achieve the Colonists' ends than unconstitutional forms of agitation, which he said must alienate sympathy in the Homeland.

LONDONDERRY POLICE.

ARMED WITH RIFLES AND REVOLVERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

The Londonderry police went on duty today armed with rifles and revolvers.

ALI BROTHERS' PROSECUTION

GOVT. ACTION CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAGALKOT, Sept. 19.

At a public meeting held here on the 18th instant, a resolution was passed condemning the unjust action of the Government in prosecuting the Ali Brothers. It was further resolved to carry out the full programme of non-violent non-cooperation and to completely boycott foreign cloth by the end of September.

There was also a bonfire of foreign cloths.

ARREST OF A PIR IN SIND

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, 20th.

Pir Ghulam Mujahid a well known devine who maintained peace and order at Matiari and who is one of the most influential Pirs in Sind was arrested last night on his way to Hyderabad and was taken in a special train to unknown destination. It is unknown when, where and under what section his trial will take place.

Another message says that the Pir was arrested on charges relating to seducing soldiers.

(N.-B.—These messages were though stamped on the 18th instant in the Telegraph Office, reached us only last night, at about 8-30 p.m. The dates on the stamps are corrected with pencil as 20th. There are some more messages regarding the arrest of the Ali Brothers which were also delayed in transmission. One from Allahabad was stamped on the 16th instant, but delivered only last night.)

THE AMROHA RY. ACCIDENT.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

The Joint Enquiry Committee which assembled at Amroha and Moradabad stations on the 30th June and 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th July, 1921 to enquire into the accident to No. 7 Up passenger train near Amroha, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on the 25th June, 1921, say that it is difficult to say with any certainty what part of the bridge first failed and what point the engine had reached when it fell into the stream. The difficulty arises from the fact that the bulk of the debris is still lying in very deep water and it is not possible to locate the exact position of the Engine and some of the other vehicles.

The investigations that it has been possible to make lead them to believe that the engine is lying approximately fifteen feet from the Delhi side abutment.

The Committee further observe that the accident occurred on a very dark night and in a raging storm and that all that was humanely possible was done to rescue the passengers from the carriages which were in the water. It is not possible to say how many passengers were in the six wrecked carriages but the evidence of the Guard and the 2nd Guard of the train and of Mr. Mansoor Ali han show that there were not many passengers in the first two bogies. All the passengers of the last two carriages were taken out before the carriages slipped into the stream. Besides these, 67 passengers were rescued. Thirty-six corpses have been recovered and it is improbable that there was any other loss of life exclusive of the Driver and the Fireman and Khalasi who are still missing.

The Agent also concludes with the Committee's Findings.

NEW MYSORE LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 19.

The latest figures of the new Mysore loans aggregate 120 lakhs, over 80 whereof being cash from outside. While the highest amount came through the Imperial Bank of India, and its branches, Mysore Bank shows the poorest results despite the special facilities offered, the latter amounting to just over 36 lakhs mostly in the shape of conversion of the 6½ per cent. loans of 1920.

GREEK COMMUNIQUES.

REVIEW OF ADVANCE IN JULY AND AUGUST.

ASIA MINOR QUESTION TO BE SETTLED DIPLOMATICALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 19.

Athens.—The Greek communiques dated September 13th and 14th in reviewing "victorious advance in Anatolia" in July and August say that it is considered inadvisable to pursue the enemy further. The Army has occupied the left bank of the River Sakaria and the operation of crossing was most successful. The Greeks were not molested until the dawn on September 13th when the enemy tried to cross the river. They were attacked however and driven back. The Athens newspapers are talking of the possibility of the Government trying to get the Asia Minor question settled diplomatically now that military operations have ceased.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST OPERATIONS IN EAST BOKHARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

The news has been received in London that the Bolsheviks are seriously menaced in East Bokhara owing to the anti-Bolshevist operations of Shir Mohammed, the local Moslem leader of Ferghana.

"LITTLE ENTENTE'S" THREAT TO HUNGARY.

FORCES MOBILISED ON FRONTIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 19.

The threat of intervention by the "Little Entente" to make Hungary respect her Treaty obligations towards Austria with regard to Burgenland and West Hungary is causing alarm in Budapest where it is alleged that the Sugo-Slav and the Czecho Slovakian Forces have been mobilised on the Hungarian Frontier. The Entente Powers are discouraging direct intervention by the "Little Entente" which would involve Europe in another war.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

M. BEICHMANN AS FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY JUDGE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

Geneva.—Following the Joint Committee's selection, the Assembly and the Council have elected M. Beichmann (Norway) the final supplementary Judge of the International Court of Justice.

SHACKLETON'S ANTARTIC EXPEDITION.

SAILING OF THE ADVENTURERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 19.

The members of Shackleton's Antarctic Expedition sailed from London to-day on board the "Quest." Large crowds thronged the St. Katherine's Dock, the Gardens of Tower and the London Bridge and accorded the adventurers tremendous ovation.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIFTH ROUND RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 19.

In the fifth round of the Open Singles of the South of England Lawn Tennis Championships at Eastbourne, Jacob beat A. A. Fyzee 6/4, 6/3; and Sleem beat Arthur Lowe 6/1, 6/2.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND CHALLENGE CUP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 18.

In Men's Singles in the South of England Challenge Cup at Eastbourne to-day Norton, the South African beat Sleem 0/6, 6/4, 5/7, 6/2, 6-3. In Ladies Singles Miss Ryan, the holder beat Mrs. Peacock 6/0, 6/3.

A correspondent writes that at the time of his visit to Barisal, Mahatma Gandhi condemned the conduct of the local non-co-operators in organising strikes, *Hartals* and boycotts and insulting law-abiding people. He also denounced the unmannerly behaviour of some non-co-operator towards Sir S. N. Banerjea and said that he had the highest respect for him on account of the services he had rendered to the country.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE SHARE-HOLDERS OF THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

JAMSHED PUR.

Gentlemen, It is high time that you be known with the present state of things, as they stand in your Company at Jamshedpur. You do not know, neither do you care to know, what sort of management you have got there. You are quite satisfied with the little dividend that you get and the little information that is supplied to you by your Directors Do you Know that you have kept an usually up heavy administration there? Do you know what sort of treatment your labourers get there? You have got an Indian labour staff of about 43,000, who are paid an average wage of Rs. 13 per month! You have got a staff of 210 covernanted hands (Europeans and Americans) who get an average salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. Your Indian labour by whose sweat you earn your enormous profits asked some time back for a little increase in their wages about 25 and a month's wages as bonus for the huge profit of 117 lacs of rupees you made last year. You Directors reply them in the negative; not only that, but they tell them that if they are dissatisfied with their lot, they may go away. Is it a fit reply for your starving labourers, who had no ill intention at heart, but simply asked your Management to consider their case, as the prices of necessaries of life have gone up since last year? Had you ever liked that all your labour should depart from here, making your garden City of Jamshedpur, that you are laying at a great cost, a barren place? Your labour had a great mind to go away from here and a disastrous result would have occurred had there been no restraining influence on them of the local Labour Union. Gentlemen, you must bear in mind that.

Man's inhumanity towards Man
Makes countless, thousands mourn".

This uncompromising reply had this effect on your labour that their belief in your good will has been rudely shaken. Ere this, almost every workman ooked at the bronze statue of Mr. Jamsetji Tata with reverence, but alas! now they stare at it with despair and dismay. Gentlemen, your Directors have given since June 1920 a Service Rule to the employees which is not at all liked by them and your Labour Advisory Committee recommended for their alteration, but to no effect. Even the clauses and spirit of the present rules your Management do not always adhere to. Recently your Company is reducing staff (of course Indians) in some of the departments, but the seniority and length of service is hardly considered; even a formal notice, as required by your service rules, was not given to many, who were entitled to it. On one side you are reducing a few Indian staff, getting an average wage of Re. 1- per diem, but on the other side, you are employing new hands in your Factory on better terms. This is a penny wise and pound foolis policy. Gentlemen, have you ever enquired which departments can be managed solely by the Indians? Very probably you have not. I mention here the names of the Departments that can be solely managed by Indians, viz. (1) Welfare Dept., (2) Town Engineering Dept., (3) Shipping Dept. (4) Bar Mills Dept., (5) Chemical and Physical Laboratory (6) lime Office (7) Works Welfare Committee (8) Finishing Mills (9) Roll Turning Dept. (10) Traffic and (11) Stores. Even in the matter of pay Anglo-Indians get preference over your own brethren gentlemen, if all the European hands from the above departments are curtailed, you will have a solid montly saving to the extent of Rs. 34,000. It is high time that you pay your attention to the wastage going on here. Your production in the Open Hearth Dept., has fallen considerably; now-a-days the average monthly production is 9,000 Tons of steel, when you have got 7 furnaces with an average capacity of 180 tons per day. A few years back, when you had 4 Open Hearth Furnaces, your monthly production was almost the same. But Gentlemen, have you ever enquired into it? Have you ever enquired, whether there is a competent and experienced Superintendent in that department or not? What were his previous experiences in the Open Hearth Dept. at Home? Four Open Hearth Covenanted melters struck work in the month of September 1920, and they were given a general increase of 10 per cent. on their total earnings from March 1920, inspite of their covenant. But alas! your actually starving Indian labour cannot get living wages!

Gentlemen, you have opened a Grain and Cloth Stores for the benefit of your workmen, but for the top heavy administration in that department, your workmen do not get much benefit out of it and you are annually shewn a great loss in that department in your accounts. You have opened three bazars in the Town, you have kept Bazar Masters on high salaries, you have an office to look after the bazar management, but they shew you greater profit by disposing of lands to the Merchants on very high "salaamies", thereby affecting the prices of commodities for which your poor workmen have to buy articles many times dearer. If this department is frugally managed, your workmen may ive somewhat at ease.

Though we admire your town building, yet we cannot but complain that over half of your workmen have no shelter. Most of the shan ties supplied to the poorer classes, known as the "Gowsala" have got hay roofs, through which water leaks and at many places the thatching is so thin that stars can be counted at nights. The walls are almost in the same condition. Excepting in the Coke Ovens Dept., you have no Creches for children-at-arms, neither have you any shelter place for the workmen to take their meals. For want of it, workmen and women are seen to lie in the open, which is endangering their health and morality. Such states of things ought not to be tolerated in a civilized Country.

Within your "L" Town Quarters you have not yet supplied water taps, there being some taps only outside, the Quarters, one tap among 8 quarters. Imagine, Sirs, the difficulty when a man hot and tired, reaches his quarters at noon and cannot get sufficient water for his immediate necessity, as at that time there is a tremendous rush for these taps. Such state of things has been allowed to go on for a period of four years.

Your quarters at the Northern Town, where Europeans and high paid Indian Officers live, are all fitted with electric lights and fans; but your Southern Town quarters, where all middle class Indians live, are not given such luxuries, except in a few cases. The objection given by the management is that the power is not sufficient. But how is it that all your new quarters built for the Europeans are provided with electric power. The Northern Town is stretching far and wide, and there is no shortage of electric power! All the streets of the Northern Town are well lighted with electric lights, but your other towns, where Indians live, have seldom any light. Sometimes long stretches of roads lie quite dark. The Ni and M2 Types, which are situated at a great distance from works, have no electric lights!

Your Directors pay a short visit every year during the X'mas, when they are shown the best of things. Gentlemen, you must induce your Directors to come down here frequently it is your business, and it lies entirely witth you, whether to make it a failurt or a glory to your Country. All that I can say is please shake off your lethargy and take a keen interest in the affairs of your Company.

A. LATMER.

TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND AMERICA RATIFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

Berlin.—The Reichstag to-day ratified the Peace Treaty between Germany and America.

"GOD-SENT ARRESTS."

(Continued from previous page.)

sudden every Hindu and every Mussalman to become absolutely faithful to this creed. I do not know a single sensible Mussalman who approve either secretly or openly of these forcible conversions, nor need we, Hindus be disturbed about the future of these brethren of ours.

FORCED CONVERSIONS.

My reading of our Shastras convinces me that a man who is forced to do anything against his will needs no prayaschit. Our friend Mr. Yakub Hassan has told the Tamil land that these men who are supposed to have forcibly converted are inadmissible in the faith of Islam. As a devout Hindu knowing what he is speaking, I assure you that not one of those Hindus has forfeited his right to remain in the Hindu fold. I understand that the Government is placing every obstacle in the way of the Congress and Khilafat workers taking relief to those desolate homes and I am told that at the same time the Government itself is taking no pains to provide relief to these poor people who are supposed to be starving. Whether they give us permission or do not I have no doubt that it is our clear duty to collect as much funds as we can for the relief of these sufferers and see to it that they get what they require. The Congress Committee has already voted a certain sum of money and I know that the Khilafat Committee also is endeavouring to vote a certain sum of money for the relief of these sufferers. But I suggest to the Mussalman countrymen in the Madras Presidency that it will be a graceful act on their part if they were to collect even pies from every home for the relief of their Hindu brethren.

OUR PROGRAMME—SWADESHI.

But I want you to turn the searchlight inward. What shall we do then to attain Swaraj during this very year? I can present my countrymen with no other programme, but the well-tried programme of non-violence, Hindu-Muslim unity and Swadeshi. Our non-violence and our attachment to Hindu-Muslim unity must be expressed through Swadeshi. It grieves me to find, therefore, in this audience so very few people expressing the Swadeshi spirit on their own persons; and when I see Begum Mahomed Ali Sahiba and when I see my sisters in front of me, my heart breaks. Begum Sahiba is as gently brought up as those sisters of mine. But she is not ashamed, on the contrary, she takes pride in wearing heavy Khaddar. And if you, my dear sisters, have followed the trend of my remarks, I hope that you will change your heart to-morrow, and throw away your foreign silks and foreign fineries and deck yourselves in pure holy Khaddar. When I think of Moulana Mahomed Ali and still more of his bigger and bulkier brother, Moulana Shaukat Ali, all through dressed and drenched in their Khaddar costumes, and when I cast my glance over this vast audience, my heart breaks again. You cannot get Swaraj with a spirit such as is exhibited here. The country expects you to give up your foreign and fine clothing, your caps made of foreign clothes and your dhoties made out of fine foreign yarn. The country expects every man, woman and child to spin away for all the time that he or she can find at his or her disposal. Not until the message, the peaceful and sacred message of the spinning wheel has penetrated almost every home of India is Swaraj attainable on non-violent methods.

At this stage an interval of ten minutes was allowed for Mahomedans to offer their evening prayer. Meanwhile silence was strictly observed at the meeting. After the Namaz the Mahatmaji continuing said:—

SWARAJ FOR ALL.

But whether these select classes recognise their duty or not or whether recognising their duty they can rise to the occasion or not, there is no reason for anyone of us here to reject the message of Swadeshi. We want Swaraj not merely for classes but we want it for masses including the untouchables and the weakest men and women in the land. Ours, thank God, is an army in which men, women and children, the leper and the diseased, all have the same honourable place side by side with the privileged. For, do we not claim and do we not say from a thousand platforms that the present Government is a Kingdom of Satan and do we not claim that we seek to substitute the Kingdom of Satan by the Kingdom of God. And has not the lowest of us an equal place with the highest in the Kingdom of God? I have so often said on this sacred beach, in the presence of the rolling waves and in the name of God, that I have an abiding belief in the religious instincts of the Tamilian and the Telugu people with whom I have had the privilege of eating, drinking, sleeping and suffering in South Africa. I am hoping and praying that the future historian will not have to testify that whereas the people of Dravid land talked of the name of the Kingdom of God with their lips, they were following the ways of the Kingdom of Satan. Let us not justify the charge levelled against us by our opponents that under cover of non-violence and truth we are violent and untruthful on many an occasion. Swaraj, as Tilak Maharaj has said, is our sacred birthright. Khilafat is a sacred treasure with our Mussalman countrymen; redress of the Punjab wrongs is a sacred trust. Let us not betray our birthright, our religion and our trust by proving false to a creed to which we subscribed twice over last year. We have set before ourselves a standard and we must abide by that standard and prove true to it. Let us not, by proving untrue to our creed, deserve the curse of our future generation.

CONCLUSION.

The next few months must be to us times of turmoil, troubles, imprisonments and many other things. All the world over darkness is the deepest before dawn and I want you with the eye of faith to see the rays of dawn coming out through this deep darkness that has over-shadowed the land. And I ask the men and women of this great Presidency to discharge their trust in such an honourable manner that the future generations may be able to say that the Madras Presidency was in no way behind other Presidencies in doing its duty. I pray to God that He may give us all strength and courage and a fixed purpose to enable us to reach our goal.

You will give Begum Sahiba, who will speak to you a few words, a most respectful and attentive hearing. She will be folowed by Maulana Azad Sobhani and he is a great Muslim Divine. When Non-Cooperation was finally decided upon by the Central Khilafat Committee long before September last, he was the representative chosen by the Central Khilafat Committee to expound the doctrine of Khilafat. I am therefore sure that you will give him the same patient hearing that you have been kind enough to give me. Finally, I would urge you to remain undemonstrative not only at this meeting but at all of our meetings. Non-violent discipline demands that we do not unnecessarily heat our blood by useless demonstration, noice or signs. I say this from my wide experience that it is not possible to observe always peace when all people are talking and making noise even though they may be of affection. In spite of our knowledge of what our opponents are doing, of what our countrymen who are opposing us are doing, I would urge you to observe a respectful and forbearing attitude even towards them. Gentleness and love, I assure you, will win us many an opponent who has hitherto given us battle. As we progress, we will have many an occasion to be incensed by writings, speeches and acts of our opponents. I would urge you not to return their evil, if we believe it to be evil, with our evil. They are bound by no creed of non-violence as you and I are and we need not be surprised nor angry for anything that they may do. Let us take care of ourselves and the future is assured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the great attention that you have paid to the remarks that I have made before you.

MRS. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Yakub Hassan then called upon the Begum Saheba of Maulana Mohamed Ali who has been doing very useful work among the ladies in Bombay and other parts of the country, to address the meeting and asked Mr. Shafee Muhammad to translate her Hindustani speech into Tamil for the benefit of the audience.

The Begum Sahiba said that she asked her husband to go happily to prison, promising him to serve the country in his place. Hindus and Mussalmans should do more service to the country day and night for the attainment of Swaraj. If they wanted to release Maulana Mohamed Ali they should wear Khaddar dress. In the place of one Muhammad Ali now imprisoned, ten Muhammad Alis would come forward to serve the country. In conclusion she asked them to help the suffering people of Angora.

MOULANA AZAD SOBHANI.

Moulana Azad Sobhani, a great Mahomedan Divine, next addressed the audience in Hindustani. He said that they could show their feeling for the arrest of Mr. Mahomed Ali by putting forth more and more zeal in the sacred cause of Swadeshi. He asked them to collect funds for the Smyrna Fund in the name of Moulana Mahomed Ali. As regards forcible conversion of Hindus to Islam during the Moplah riots he said that Koran is entirely against it. He was ashamed and deeply pained that such conversion had taken place. Let not that act break the Hindu-Muslim entente cordiale. He assured his Hindu brethern that no efforts would be spared by the Mussalmans and by the Central and Presidency Khilafat Committees to do everything in their power to collect funds for the immediate relief of Malabar. He asked the Mussalmans to subscribe liberally for the Khilafat Fund and Smyrna Relief Fund.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

The Chairman in his concluding remark said that the occerrenceu in Malabar was a great object-lesson that they could not oppose the British Government with violence. Non-Co-operation was the only means of attaining Swaraj. He contradicted the statement made in certain papers that 300 Hindus had been converted to Islam. He said that it was a single family consisting of 30 or 40 members that had been so converted. He appealed to the Hindus and Mussalmans to send relief to their unfortunate brethren in Malabar. He believed that in the disturbance in Malabar about 1,500 people must have been shot dead and about two to three thousand would go to jail. He had received a telegram from Moulana Shaukat Ali that the Central Khilafat Committee would send an amount for the relief of the Malabar sufferers. The Mahomedans were impatient on the question of Khilsfat which must be solved at a very early date, By the arrest of Moulana Mahomed Ali, Government challenged the 77 millions of Mohamadens of 2nd is. They world accept the Challenge. And see that Non-Co-operation movement was a success. They should get rid of foreign cloth entirely. He then announced that a meeting would be held at the Beach opposite the High Court this evening when there would be a big bonfire of all foreign clothes. Mussalmans had resolved to send all available foreign clothes to Smyra in aid of the suffering people there.—The Hindu.

REVOLUTION IN STEAMSHIP TRAVEL.

"DOMALA" DISPENSES WITH STEAM AND COAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

A considerable revolution in the steamship travel is expected if the forthcoming trials of the first motor passenger liner built prove successful. These trials will be made in few days time with the "Domala" vessel which has been constructed on the Clyde for the British India Line to ply between London and Calcutta. The "Domala" has gross tonnage of 9,000 tons, motors of combined horse-power of 4,660, speed of 13 knots and fuel consumption of 16 tons of oil per day. It is estimated that there will be a substantial saving effected in the running costs compared with coal. Among other advantages is the ability to dispense with the funnels.

RACIAL EQUALITY BEFORE CRIMINAL LAW.

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLLY.

(Associated Press.)
Simla Sept. 15th.

The following is a continuation of the debate in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. E. L. Price appealed to the house to follow its own precedent created by appointment of committees to report on the most burning questions of the repeal of the press laws and the repressive measures and warned the house against binding hands of the committee, which the Home Member proposed to appoint, by lying down any particular course of action, for other wise the committee would be a mere draft committee on which competent men would refuse to sit.

His community had enjoyed special privileges for a long time and they had grave reasons to appose the removal of their privileges, but he felt sure that as time had now arrived for a consideration of the question, though there were among his community who doubted whether such time had yet arrived, but speaking personally he was convinced that much of the opposition among his consitituents would disappear if a judicial verdict by a strong and representative committee was sought for, one that was not at all influenced by political considerations.

Mr. Rangachariariar moyed his ammendment that in order to remove racial distinctions between the Indians and the Europeans in matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee as proposed by the Home Member be appointed. Mr. Rangachariar said that the grievance which was the subject matter of the discussion was not sentimental, namely that the Indians were considered disqualified to try the Europan British subjects, but was rather the result of feeling that justice had often failed due to the existing procedure in the criminal cases where the Europeans and the Indians happened to be the contentending parties (applause).

Mr. Rangachariar said what Indians wanted was not that Europeans should be unjustly punished, but that they should not unjustly escape punishment (Laughter and applause).

Mr. J. N. Majumdar supported Mr. Rengacharier's amendment asking all Europeans to give up their special rights enjoyed during their ruling days and to now so change as to suit the sprit of reforms. He quoted the instance of a district Magistrate who was boycotted by Europeans for punishing a European.

Mr. Rengachariar's amendment to the Home Member's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a majority.

Mr. Spence endorsed Mr. Price's views that when the century-old privileges of his community were proposed to be taken away let them be considered on grounds of justice and not as affecting a political issue.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas quoted the despatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, which recognised the principle of equality as early as in 1833, adding that if Sir William Vincent publicly announced Government's declaration of principle of equality the house would agree to his (Home Member's) amendment.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir William Vincent explained that Government's attitude on racial equality was quite in agreement with that of the Assembly. In fact the necessity for equality of status in this country was india putable (applause), but the difficulty was one of practical application of the accepted principle. He made it quite clear that while recognising the principle, government left it to the committee to examine how far and in what manner it would be possible to give effect to the principle.

Mr. Samarth signified his intention of accepting Sir William Vincent amendment as mended by Mr. Rengacharier's motion and urged that a very strong committee representatives of legal element be appointed.

The President then put the motion and the house agreed to substitute the amended amendment in the place of Mr. Samrth's original motion. The motion as finally adopted, therefore, reads as follows:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the code of criminal procedure 1898 which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals."

Mr. Rengachari's attempt to make it incumbent on Government to see that the committee reported during next Delhi Session was given up by him after Home Member had pointed out difficulties or rather impossibility on the part of the committee to submit a report during such short time on a matter of such great magnitude.

The Assembly rose at 5 o'clock and adjourned till 19th instant when the House will reassemble for transaction of official business.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INTERPELLATIONS.

A MEMBER'S SWEARING ALLEGIANCE IN KHADI.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning, the President taking his chair at 10-30. Mr. Mohamad Hussain Khan (C. P.) dressed in Khaddar and wearing a Gandhi cap took the oath of allegiance in Urdu. Mr. Townshend (Punjab) was also sworn in.

At question time replying to Sir Siwaswamy Iyer, Mr. Chatterjee, Secretary for Industries, said that it was true that in a limited number of cases that purchases of stores as pointed out by Sir William Meyer in course of his evidence before the Railway Committee had been made in England whereas they could have been made at cheaper rates abroad. It did not however follow that purchases abroad could have been more economical in the long run.

Dr. Sapru informed the same member that appointments to provincial service of the North-West Frontier Province were not made through the competitive examination.

Replying to Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas who asked as to whether effect was being given to the rule prohibiting appointments of persons not statutory natives of India to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and upwards without the previous sanction of the Government of India, Sir William Vincent said that a number of departments were excluded from the scope of this rule and the article in question empowered the local Governments in certain circumstances to appoint persons other than the statutory natives of India to posts on a pay of Rs. 200 and over subject to the subsequent confirmation by the Government of India. Otherwise the rule was, so far as the Government of India were aware, observed by local Governments so long as it was in force. The information as to the number of such posts given to persons not statutory natives of India during the past three years was not available, but would be obtained if necessary.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Sir Sydney Crookshank informed Mr. Hassanali that Sukkur Barrage had been approved by the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government was now considering how to carry out the scheme.

Sir William Vincent informed Mr. Bhargave that the Viceroy would shortly announce his decision on the Martial Law prisoners.

The Home Member replying to Mr. Krishnaswamy Reddy said that local Governments had been consulted on the subject of exemption of all members of provincial councils from the provisions of the Arms Act and a decision would be taken when replies had been received.

Replying to the same member regarding treatment of the political prisoners the Home Member said local Governments had been consulted on the proposals of the Jalis Committee on the subject.

The Home Member informed Dr. Naudlal that under the Reforms Act the N.-W. F. Province had not been allowed to elect its representative to the Assembly. The Viceroy had, however, recently nominated Mr. Abdul Rahim, a Barrister, to be a member of the Assembly.

Mr. Hullah replying to Mr. Joshi said the qualifications required in India for probationers to the Imperial Forest Service were less exacting than in England.

The President announced that on the 22nd and 23rd September supplementary grants would be taken up.

ABOLITION OF SIND COMMISSIONERSHIP

KARACHI CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, Sept. 19.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas' proposal in the Legislative Assembly to abolish district commissionerships including Commissioner-in-Sind came as a bombshell to Karachi. The local members are opposing it in the House and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to Mr. Price, M.L.A. at Simla:—

"The Chamber of Commerce desires you strongly to protest against the abolition of the post of the Commissioner-in-Sind. The Chamber considers the retention of the civil head to this province absolutely essential if the progress of Sind is not to be seriously affected. Reference to Bombay of all matters relating to the Sind executive and otherwise would prove highly unsatisfactory and involve big delays owing to the detached situation of the Bombay Government and its lack of intimate knowledge of affairs of this province. The proposal to abolish is regarded as a retrograde step which would have serious and far reaching effect on interests of Sind.

PROPOSED PARSI ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After full five weeks, the Trustees of the Parsis Punchayat have sent us a reply! The following is its translation:—

"I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th August 1921. It was placed before the Trustees at the very time, and it is still under consideration. I regret, that owing to an error of a clerk, your letter was not acknowledged ere this."

This reply is signed by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, C.I.E., the Secretary of the Parsi Panchayat. So our letter is still under consideration! Meanwhile, the Requisition is getting signed! And further, the Trustees are awaiting a reply from the Prince, whether he would accept the address or not! I ask Mr. J. J. Veniadalal. Mr. Faredoon Dadachanji, who usually come forward to safeguard the interests of the middle class Parsis, whether the Trustees are entitled to approach the Government in a political matter like this, and in the name of the community, without obtaining the consent or the mandate of the community? I request these gentlemen publicly to express their views and to take up this matter in right earnest.

It is interesting to note, how signatures are canvassed for this address.

(1) There are some Parsi Ladies, who are securing signatures even in the Poona Express and in the Poona mail!

(2) Signatures are also obtained in Poona, which is the strong held of Sir Jamsetjee!

(3) Signatures were also sought at a Parsi religious meeting of the Jashun Committee, of which Mr. Veniadalal is the President!

(4) Courtiers and Cooperators are going round and canvassing signatures!

(5) And it is said, that the Trustees of the Wadia Charities are thinking of subscribing a handsome sum for the Prince of Wales Reception Fund! Would it not be more in keeping with the spirit of the Trust, if the proposed sum was given for the Khulna, the Punjab, the Ahmednagar or the Gujarat Famine Funds? Why such a fascination for such clap-trap movement?

In the midst of these discordant notes, it is gratifying to find.

(1) That some well known Parsi Professionals have point blank declined to sign this ultra-loyalty address!

(2) That some Parsi Professionals are getting up a strong Protest.

(3) And that it is getting signed by people, who have studied politics, are taking part in politics, and are interested in the public life of the country.

THE COURTIERS.

Co-operators are working behind the veil! The Trustees are maintaining an unpardonable silence! And men like Messrs. H. P. Mody, J. J. Veniadalal, F. K. Dadachanji and others are evidently sitting on the fence! Will they not move, and move justly, judiciously and early?—Yours, etc.

BURJORJI FRAMJE BHARUCHA.

LATEST CABLES.

DAIL EIREANN RECOGNISES WHAT IT IS.

MR. DE VALERA'S LATEST REPLY TO PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 20.

Mr. De Valera in course of his reply to Mr. Lloyd George to-night says that the Dail Eireann Leaders have not asked the Premier to abandon any principle even formally. Dail Eireann can only recognise itself for what it is and regrets if this self-recognition is made the reason for the cancellation of the Conference.

VISIT OF LABOUR MEMBERS TO EGYPT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 20.

Cairo.—The Public Security Department has forbidden all assemblage and demonstrations. This measure is believed to be connected with the forthcoming visit of the British Labour Members of the Parliament who are expected to arrive in Alexandria on September 19th to enquire into the question of self-Government for Egypt on the spot. The Zaglulists are preparing great reception for them.

GREEKS RETREAT IN ANATOLIA.

PROPAGANDISTS' ATTEMPTS TO HUMBUG THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m. Sept. 20.

The position in Anatolia is still somewhat obscure for while the Reuter's Smyrna Correspondent reports that the difficulties of communication have forced the Greeks to retire in orderly fashion to the West of the Sakaria River and further operations against Angora are improbable. The newspapers in Athens claim that the campaign has resulted in Greek victory. The Greek Legation in Paris denies all reports that a general Greek retreat is anticipated and that a Ministerial Crisis in Greece is imminent and declares that the Greek Government has full confidence in the people who are convinced of an early decisive victory.

CONFIRMATION OF GREEKS RETREAT.

AMMUNITIONS CAPTURED BY TURKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1 a.m. Sept. 20.

The latest telegrams confirm the reports that the Greeks in Anatolia are falling back at various points and notably to the West of the Sakaria River. The Greeks appear to have encountered unexpected and insurmountable difficulties in consequence, it is alleged, of the Kemalists obtaining quantities of munitions supply of which the European Neutrals are not making any endeavours to prevent. The Kemalists are apparently well supplied with funds and are able to pay.

The Turks claim to have captured a quantity of Greek munitions in course of the Greek retreat and to have crossed the river but this appears to have been only temporary success for according to the Athens telegram communique dated 16th shows although few Turks gained the opposite bank they were driven back by the Greek charge.

PRELIMINARY MOVE TO WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

JAPAN'S CONCESSIONS TO CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Japan has made an important move as preliminary to the Washington Conference regarding the Shantung dispute with China. Japan now offers to restore to China Kiaochau and part of Shantung province formerly leased to Germany on condition that China throws open all the Kiaochau Territory and other suitable towns to the foreigners and agrees to the Kiaochau-Tsinanfu railway and the mines being worked as Sino-Japanese enterprise. Japan also offers to withdraw troops from the railway as soon as effective Chinese Police force has been substituted.

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Literature and Art.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

"The Indigenous and Far-famed Soma and the Aryan Autochthones in India,—by Narayan Bhavan Rao Pavgee. (The Indira Press, Poona.)

This small booklet with its lengthy name is an able criticism of Mr. E. B. Havell's article "What is Soma?" in the July quarterly issue of the Royal Asiatic Society's magazine. Mr. Havell's assertion that the renowned Soma plant is "none other but the common *ragi*" (a grain which is the staple food of Mysore) is ably refuted as also his suggestion and the suggestion of other Western scholars of Oriental Research that the Soma plant was not indigenous in India, but was imported from Central Asian or Arctic or in any event non-Indian homes. Mr. Pavgee conclusively proves that the Soma plant is indigenous to India and that the Aryans themselves instead of being immigrants from some imaginary Central Asian or Arctic Home were the original dwellers or Autochthones of India and that they merely migrated and colonised different parts of the world and after the great geological upheavals following the glacial Age re-entered their original Indian homes, somewhat after the manner of the Tartars of the Golden Horde who after their revolt from the Russian yoke re-migrated to their original homes in Manchuria. The theory so propounded by Mr. Pavgee is so plausible and the chapter and verse he quotes in support of his argument are so startlingly correct and clear, the wonder is that the same idea did not strike other Oriental scholars before. That the Soma plant is indigenous to India and that it was not an importation seems now certain as also the assertion that it is not the common *ragi*. But though we are prepared and convinced by the arguments of the learned author so far, the assertion that the Soma plant has disappeared altogether from its Indian homelands is too large a pill to swallow. A plant that had its home in the Himalayan slopes does not easily get extinct nor do we believe it is yet extinct, though modern searchers thereof may have lost all trace of it. Now, lands is too large a pill to swallow. A plant Chunder Dutt explained in his "Ancient Civilization in India" when the history of India was a total blank for several centuries, either because of internecine wars during the period or because all the records relating to that particular age had been destroyed by some foreign invader. The advent of Buddhism which made the sacrifices unpopular must have discouraged the use of the som a juice that was it necessary accompaniment. The vast influence for good of the Great Asoka and other Buddhist Emperors must have rooted out the use and cultivation (for fermenting or distilling purposes) of the Soma plant altogether. And we can well believe the author when he says that the plant is no longer to be found in *cultivable* areas of India or identifiable in smaller forests and minor hillslopes. But we do not believe that the author himself nor any Oriental scholar like him has every yet made any researches or explorations on the Himalayan slopes of the hill Mujavat, where this plant had once its undisturbed home. And it is yet too early for anyone to issue a death certificate for this renowned plant of hoary antiquity from within the four walls of a research library without coming into the open to search for the elusive plant whose exhilarating juice once inspired our ancestors. The disappearance of the plant from the cultivable area and the inability of moderns to trace it south of the Himalayas is no indication of the fact that it does not still grow on the very slopes where our ancestors first found it. The riddle of the Soma plant, we venture to submit, is thus more for the explorer to solve than for the scholar in his library the shrewdness and convincing nature of We however congratulate the author on the correctness and convincing nature of his remaining arguments and strongly recommend the brochure to the attention of al oriental scholars.

GOOD WORDS

KALIMATUM TAYYIBAT (good words), being the Sayings of Hazrat Ali on whom be peace, arranged by Sharf-ed-din Ahmed Khan, Government Press, Rampur State.

The introduction and comments of this excellent little book are in Urdu but the Sayings are given in the original Arabic with Urdu and English translation. Hazrat Ali, as everyone knows, was the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet, and the fourth Khalifah of Islam, second only to the Holy Prophet in renown for sanctity and wisdom. The translations strike us as quite adequate though where a well-known English proverb accurately conveys the meaning of the Arabic we should have preperred its use, as in the case of the Saying: *Jandatu'l-kalami fi'l ikhtisar* (lit. Excellence of talk is in brevity) which the author has translated "Brevity is the soul of discourse" instead of the well-known "Brevity is the soul of wit." Also the terseness of the Arabic seems occasionally spoilt by a peripprasis; e.g. *Dinarash-statuhi naja* (lit. the miser's gold piece is a stone) a miser's money is as worthless as a stone." In one case the translator seems to us to have missed the sense of the original *thanbun wahidun kathirun wa alfu ta'atin galilah* (lit one transgression is much and a thousand services or penances count for little as against a single sin." There is nothing about counting in the Arabic, and the translation as it stands seems to us against the teaching of the Holy Coran which says that Allah adds of his grace to the good deeds of men. but adds nothing to their evil deeds. But our criticisms are soon made, and nothing remains for us to but praise a conscientious and useful little book. Though these Sayings will not bear comparison with the Sayings of the Holy Prophet—of which selections ought to be accessible to every Muslim schoolboy—their religious and educational value is above dispute; and we welcome this attempt to bring them within reach of everybody.

"INDIAN UNREST, 1919-1920."

Indian Unrest, 1919-20" by Alfred Nundy, Bar-at-Law (Garhwali Press, Dehra Dun.)

Mr. Alfred Nundy is not a friend of Non-co-operation. He is something more and possesses that dubious merit of finding himself in the same boat with the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore. His contribution owards a study of the Non-co-operation movement is, therefore, not likely to be disinterested much less impartial. To Mr. Nundy, the Montagu Chelmsford report constitutes the last word of India's political progress. It is his Magna Charta, and it is no wonder that he should see red where non-cooperation is concerned. Mr. Nundy's latest book: "Indian unrest, 1919-20," is by no means an intelligent or unbiassed contribution on the political situation of this country. Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali brothers form throughout the book the target of the author's vituperations which finds a free and full flow. Mr. Nundy does not soare those brave souls who have merged themselves under the banner of India's emancipation, whom he is disposed to treat in the words of Mr. Fazlul Haque as "notoriously irresponsible agitators of questionable antecedents, the sincerity of whose motives we have every reason to question." An attempt has also been made—in vain—to mislead the reader that in the propaganda of non-co-operation the place o honor has been given to the Khilafat and the question of the Punjab wrongs though nationally of such vast importance has ween accorded only a secondary place. In support of this contention Mahatm: Gandhi has been quoted out of context and the Ali brothers are cited in a similar way to prove that the Hindus are being dragged along the path of destruction in the interests of a pan-Islamic movement.

Mr. Nundy's criticism of the policy and programme of non-co-operation suffers a great deal by reason of the mentality that has characterized his effusions. He is very much annoyed that the Congress confirmed a change of creed that was proposed by its Sub-Committee and in his denunciatory zeal, he spares none of the epithets that were hurled at the old-time Congress by the Anglo-Indian Imperialists. Much of his criticism on the determination of Indians to stand ultimately on their own legs and shake off the apron strings of England is due to an ignorance of the conditions that influence men's minds. If the old time Congress had its goal different ly it was justified by the then existing circumstances; but no sane person would venture to assert that that creed was as immutable or as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The creed that was adopted at Nagpur was never an attempt to bind the country for all time to come. It had long been felt that the old-time creed was too much in dissonance with the rapid growth of Indian Nationalism and the change at Nagpur was only by way of an adjustment of the goal of the Congress to the very rapid advance in the political outlook of the people. Mr. Nundy might have, with better justification, entitled his book a Denunciation of N. C. O.

MAHAVIR.

Thus Spoke the Superman: V. M. Shah, Ghatkopar, Bombay.

The author of these two Gujerati publications is profoundly impressed by the teachings Nietzsche and by his idea of Ubermensch or or (its English equivalent) Superman. The Superman of Nietzsche is characterised by his stern qualities and his freedom from meekness and humility. Averse to Christianity, Nietzsche condemned outright the Christian injunction to offer both cheeks to the smiter.

The author of the brochure has tried to show by means of an interesting story how Mahavir, a Jain Tirthankar who preached humility, tenderness and toleration was equally emphatic, in a way, in his preaching of stern qualities. The story runs that Mahavir was once entrusted with some cows by a cow-herd. The cows ran away while the Tirthankar was engrossed in his *Samadhi*. The shepherd became angry and began to beat Mahavir. Indra came to offer him his help which he refused saying that he was bound to bear all that pain with patience.

It is difficult to reconcile some principles of Jainism with the philosophy of Nietzsche to whom "there are no moral *phenomena*, there are only moral *interpretations* of phenomena." The problem before Nietzsche is "What type of man we are to cultivate, we are to will, as the more valuable, the more worthy of life, the more certain of the future?"

In the Jaws of Death or Amritlal's Week: By the same author.

The second book is a politico-social novel depicting in vivid colours the sins of capitalism, the woes of labourers, the evils of the caste system and many other vicious customs prevailing in the society. A p book is recommended more for ples it advocates than for its merits as a novel.

In any case, the vein of optimism running through the work is refreshing.

LOK. B. G. TILAK

Lok. B. G. Tilak.—The Story of His Life. By G. K. Lele and V. T. Apte in Marathi. Printed by M. S. Date at the Vaidyapatrika Press and Published by Shankar Hari Mulay, Budhawar Peth Poona. 350 pp. Price Rs. 2. (Illustrated).

The life story of one, who has made of India one vast but compact Maharashtra (Great State) bubbling with the newly—awakened National Consciousness, cannot but be of immense interest to the present day Indian. The true homage of a worshipful disciple to his spiritual Guru, the genuine reverence of an Indian to the acknowledged Patriarch of his race re here depicted in beautiful, terse, and appealing Marathi that has only to be read in order to be appreciated. Apt quotations from the best of sanskrit scholars add weight and grace to the chapters and paragraphs while the pages are beautifully illustrated with numerous photoprints depicting the Lokamanya in his various phases of life and amid is various friends and admirers. The cover page contains a beautiful coloured art-picture of this intellectual and spiritual Hero, of whom it has been aptly said in the foreword by Khaparde that the lines of the Sanscrit Poet relative to the great Parasurama (the sixth Avatar of Vishnu) apply with equal fitness to him. viz.

"The Vedas were at the tip of his tongue and the bow and arrow lay on his back. The former were the marks of his Brahminhood, the latter bespoke his warlike nature. Ready he was to curse or bless, or if the need arrived to take up the bow and arrow."

We are taken through all the various phases of the stormy life of this great philosopher, friend and guide of nationalist India, which phases, though by this time well-known to all the elderly generations of Indians, deserve to be well studied by the rising generations who wish their Motherland to remain no more fettered and in chains. We heartily agree with the authors in their adapting as the motto of the Lokamanya's entry into political life the famous Sanskrit couplet which says:

"To befriend a prince is to risk the enmity of the People.
To befriend the People is to risk the displeasure of the Prince."

It is but another version of the Western saying that you cannot serve both God and Mammon.

We heartily welcome the book and wish it many a prosperous reprint, with let us hope, fewer misprints in its English letter-press.

INDIA'S ROLL CALL

BY MAUD RALSTON SHARMAN.

Dear India, thou Mother of nations, creeds and men.
Who gave the world religion in days beyond our ken,
Who sent thy blessed' saviours to serve in every clime,
And raised up peerless *Walis* and *Gurus* for all time:
Come forth, reveal thy wisdom, unveil that hidden face
We need for our salvation, thy features we would trace.
Come forth unto the nations and settle their disputes,
With love rebuke their hatred, reclaim their war-recruits.
We need such men as Krishna. Mohammed, Buddha, Ram,
We ask, some mighty *Rishi* may answer: "Here I am."
Some Moses, Jesus, Nanak, men hunger to adore,
We ask may stand before us dispensing righteous lore:
Hark! do we hear the answer, who is it in our midst,
Confounding worldly councils with the simple words Thou bidst?
Who preachest non-resistance, non-violence, non-hate,
While ceasing to cooperate with a degenerate State?
Hail Gandhi! soul of Asia, who works for *Dharma's* rule,
And calls upon a Higher Self, man's lower self to school,
Who raises high the standard of India's *Avatars*
That shine in matchless splendour from a galaxy of stars,
Who wakens the discernment, and sets aflame the heart
To melt and fuse those differences that keep mankind apart:
In thee, Mahatma Gandhi, we find the man we seek,
Through thee, the Mother answers, we hear "All-India" speak.
We answer to the Roll Call, arise upon our feet,
And pledge ourselves to Gandhi, his life-work to complete,
Elect to be sufficient to meet our daily needs,
And throne a reign of plenty where *Independence* leads;
United, free in spirit, we move despite our chains,
And wield for war's blunt weapons, fine moral force and brains
And though we're bound in dungeons, our bodies doomed to die,
Unshackled and triumphant, *"We'll live again,"* we cry.

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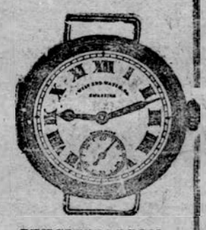

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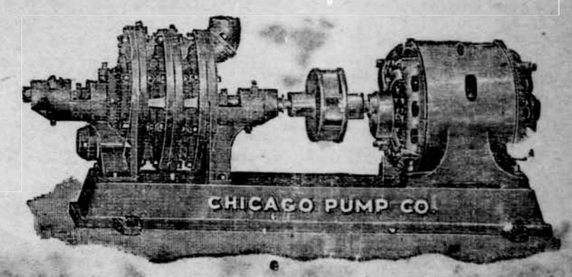

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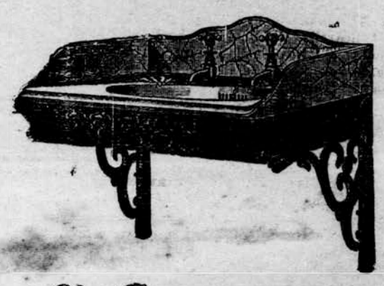

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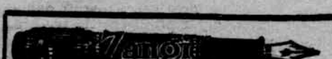

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